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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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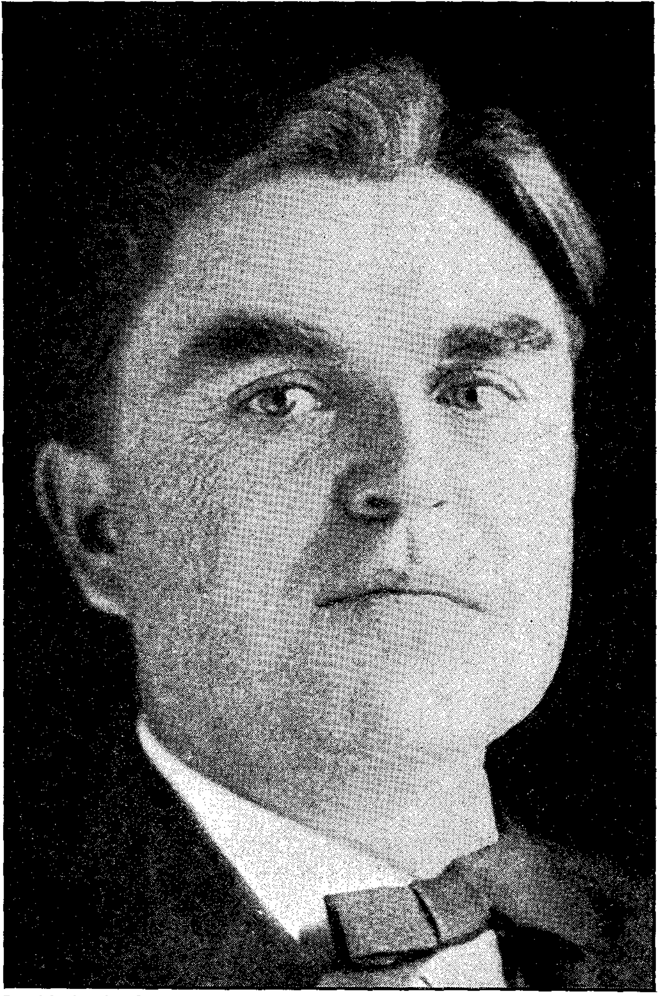
RED EFFORTS TO WIN OUR BIGGEST LABOR UNION

ONCE MORE THE CURTAIN RISES on a Russian plot to seize the reins of government on this continent. The biggest union in the United States, the United Mine Workers of America, after "an independent, searching investigation," announces that "the seizure of this union is being attempted as the first step in the realization of a thoroughly organized program of the agencies and forces behind the Communist International at Moscow for the conquest of the American continent." Already, we are told, the Communist organization in North America "is composed of more than six thousand active leaders and lieutenants, and approximately one million members, adherents and sympathizers, scattered in every State and Province of the United States and Canada." If successful, the plan to make a "red" henchman of every holder of a union card would swell this army to more than four millions. The ultimate object of this movement, according to the lengthy report given to the press by the United Mine Workers of America, is "the overthrow and destruction of this Government, with the establishment of an absolute and arbitrary dictatorship, and the elimination of all forms of popular voice in governmental affairs." This is "now being attempted on a gigantic scale." The steps contemplated include "the seizure of the American Federation of Labor," the supplanting of craft unions by "industrial" unions or a "one big union," and "the conversion and mobilization of farmers and other related groups." "Millions of dollars are being spent in this conquest." In this country the organizations instigating and guiding this movement, we are told, are "the Communist Party of America, the Workers Party of America, the Trade Union Educational League, and the Friends of Soviet Russia." They get their instructions, it seems, from the president of the Communist International at Moscow.



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BOLSHEVIKI NOT WANTED

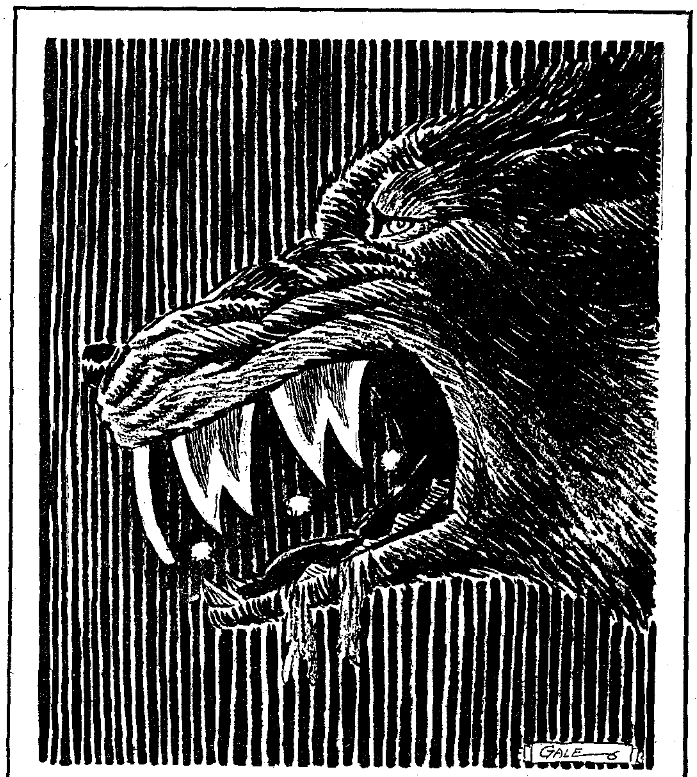
Communist "borers from within" in the ranks of the United Mine Workers of America "have met with the determined opposition of President John L. Lewis."

The miners' investigators assert that this Communist movement to capture control of the unions and the American Federation of Labor has been under way for five years, and that "three times in three years the Bolshevik leaders at Moscow have attempted armed insurrection and revolution in the United States"—in the steel strike of 1919, in the "outlaw" switchmen's strike of 1920, and in the railroad and coal strikes of 1922. The report sounds the following warning:

> "The Communist movement in the next twelve months will be conducted along more intensive lines than it has at any time in the past. The labor organizations will meet their greatest assaults and attacks, and the Communists will make greater efforts than they have at any time in the past to get possession of them. The movement is aimed not only at the labor unions, but at the entire industrial, social and political structure of the country, and with the single aim of eventually establishing a Soviet dictatorship in the United States, and converting the country into a vassal colony of the Communist International at Moscow. It is a situation that challenges not only organized labor, but every employer as well. This is one occasion when labor and the employer might very well join hands and fight together instead of fighting each other."

Another striking feature of this report is the warning against the effects of recognition of the Soviet Government by the United States.

> "No greater victory short of the overthrow of the Federal Government itself could be won by the Communist organization in this country than to bring about recognition of the Soviet régime in Russia by this Government. Experience has demonstrated



THE FANGS OF RADICALISM
—Gale in the the Los Angeles *Times*.

that wherever the Soviet Government goes it goes for propaganda. If diplomatic relations were established with this country, the Soviet régime would be the sole beneficiary.

"A recognized government is entitled to a consulate in every city, and a consular staff may be as large as desired and may do about what it wants to do. In the light of their past activities, the first thing that the Soviets might be expected to do in the United States, if accorded recognition, would be to establish 'consulates,' with large propaganda staffs, in all of the leading cities. The present 'underground' revolutionary organization, now centered around the Communist Party of America, would then be able to come to the surface and start its work with renewed impetus in the open."

The United Mine Workers' union, which covers both the anthracite and bituminous fields, has a membership of nearly half a million. Ever since its beginning this organization "has had to cope with extreme radicalism within its ranks," remarks the New York *Evening Mail*, which goes on to say:

> "Students of labor politics always look to the miners to range themselves with whatever new idea is being spread abroad. And the majority of the miners always make a great show of doing so. They indorsed government ownership of railroads and coal-mines not so long ago, for instance. In the end, the majority of the miners do not worry themselves greatly over those abstract possibilities, but settle down to strike for a better wage and better working conditions. When they get these, they give short shrift to the 'Reds' in their ranks."

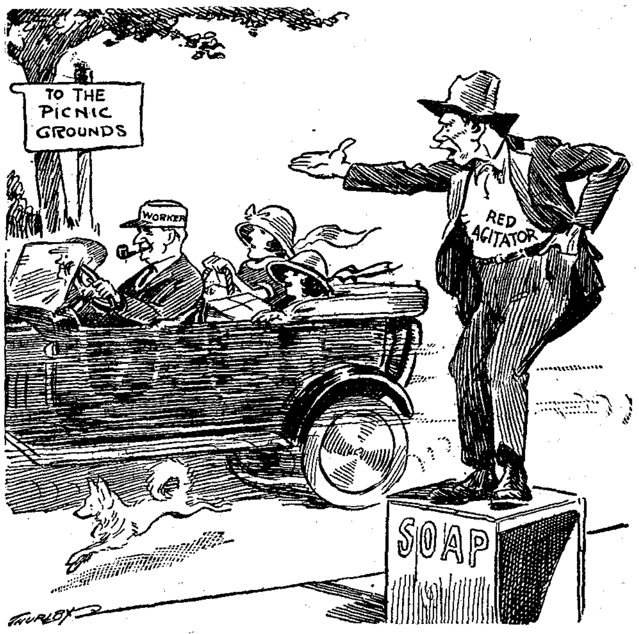
In making public this report of "Red" activities, says the Washington *Post*, "those on guard in the camp of organized labor prove their sound Americanism." "Whatever blame may attach to these labor leaders for events of the past," remarks the Buffalo *Express*, "they are doing good service in pointing out to labor the danger of Bolshevism." "While it is regrettable that the United Mine Workers of America should not have sooner appreciated the danger threatened by the anarchistic foreign element in its membership," remarks the Tacoma *Ledger*, "still it is a matter for congratulation that even at this late day the great organization of coal-miners has arrayed itself upon the side of Americanism in opposition to radicalism." The charges set forth by the miners' union, while "not all of them new," convince the Boston *News Bureau* that "the Red menace is to be taken at least seriously enough for us to be on guard." The charges of the Mine Workers should not be lightly brushed aside, many papers agree. For, we are reminded by the Chicago *Evening Post*:

> "Other labor organizations in this country have made the same charge. Presumably the labor officials know what they are talking about. It is certain that officials of the United States Government, like Secretary of War Weeks and Secretary of the Navy Denby, know what they are talking about when they say that there is proof on hand of communistic designs on the United States."

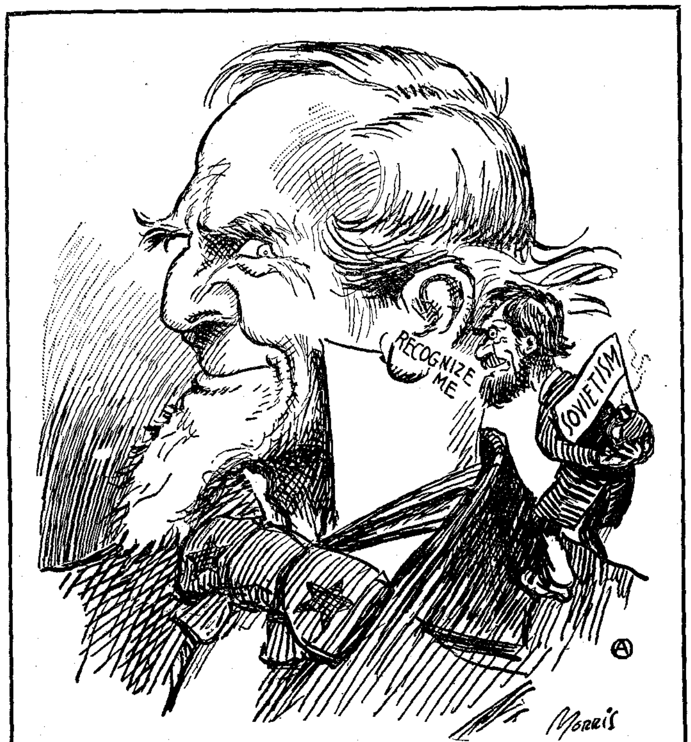
The Mine Workers' warning convinces the Chicago *News* of a desire on the part of this powerful union "to repudiate violence and clean house." "The arm of Moscow is long and its influence is vast," remarks the Canton *News*, "but, thank goodness, President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor and President Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America have seen through its activities among American workers." "That organized labor in this country is militantly patriotic and whole-heartedly opposed to Red supremacy is unquestioned," declares the Atlanta *Constitution*. In making this exposure of Red activities, the United Mine Workers have performed a patriotic service, says the Minneapolis *Tribune;* and the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* commends this union, and union labor in America generally, for its "persistent opposition to Bolshevism." A labor daily, the Minneapolis *Minnesota Star*, corroborates the charge that Communist agencies are at this time "attempting to mislead farmers and labor in Minnesota and neighboring States." It goes on to say:

> "*The Star* has no sympathy with either the methods or the principles of such radicals. They are at least as serious a menace as the 'Reds' of extreme reaction and conservatism.
>
> "It is to the intelligence and progressive spirit of the great 'twilight zone,' in between these two extremes, that *The Star* appeals.
>
> "But the Communists should be allowed to advocate their doctrines openly. The worst thing that could have happened was to drive them under cover, as Attorney-Generals Palmer and Daugherty have done. A Communist thrives on martyrdom. Under cover he is dangerous. In the open he is harmless.
>
> "Let them be allowed to preach their false doctrines freely, and then by meeting them with sound logic and reason they can be easily 'scotched.'"

"Under the lash of circumstances American labor may temporarily see red, but it doesn't talk red and it doesn't act red and



PASSING HIM UP
—Thurlby in the Seattle *Times*.



UNCLE SAM: "I AM A LITTLE HARD OF HEARING IN THAT EAR"
—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

it doesn't think red," declares the Washington *Post.* But in the opinion of the Philadelphia *Record* the matter is not to be disposed of quite so simply. We read:

> "It is possible that two factions, one Communistic and the other not, have been struggling for control of the United Mine Workers of America, and the latter has just won and is improving the opportunity to show up the other. It is also possible that the national organization has very little control over the State or district organizations, and that the national organization is anti-Communistic, while in Illinois and West Virginia, and apparently in Colorado and Arkansas, the unions are of the other variety."

Undoubtedly, thinks the New York *Times*, the United Mine Workers had a motive of self-interest in publishing this exposure of Red activities in the field of American unionism. Nevertheless, "they have made out a *prima facie* case—a case that ought to be investigated." We read further:

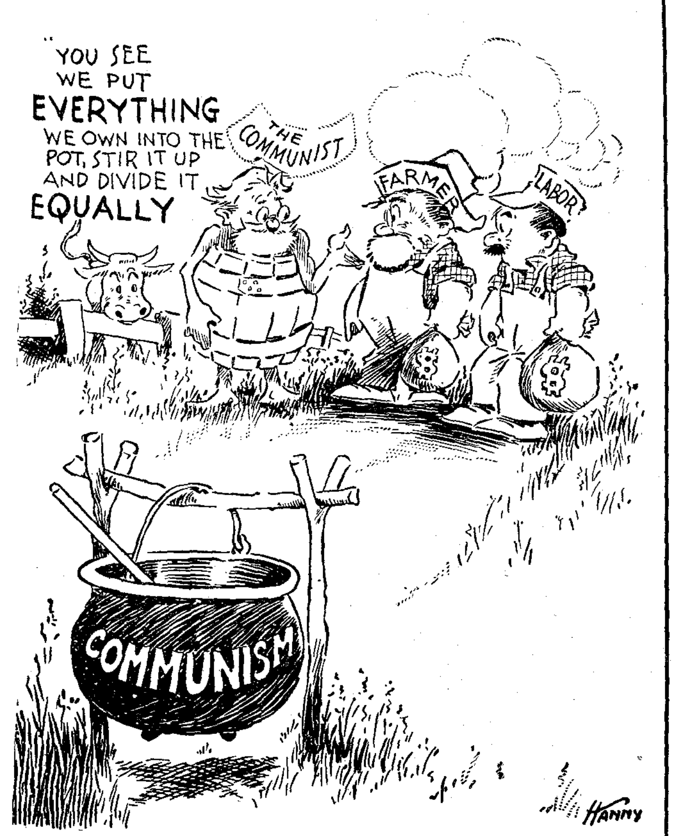
> "The articles name names and cite times and places. The evidence assembled may not be wholly trustworthy, and may prove on examination to be inconclusive, but at any rate it calls for an examination. The prosecuting officials in the States where the crimes are said to have been committed ought to be put in possession of the documents and other evidence tending to establish the commission of such crimes. It is no work for a labor union, no matter how powerful, to undertake. District attorneys and judges and juries could do it much better. It may be that the material, when fully assembled, will seem to involve so many parts of the country that an inquiry by a committee of Congress will seem desirable. Either way, the affair ought not to be allowed to rest where it is. The charges made by the United Mine Workers are formidable and often specific. They ought to be looked into by competent authorities and the truth brought out.
>
> "There has of late been a good deal of pooh-poohing of the world-wide Communist revolution. But just as people are comfortably settling back to speak of it as only a myth, some Russian Communist steps forward to reassert the original intention. Karl Radek, the Russian Soviet leader, has just done it again. To be sure, he adjourns the date. It will take twenty years, according to him, for Communism to spread itself triumphantly over the whole earth. But Radek stoutly affirms the continuing purpose of Russian Communists never to give up until they have marched victoriously 'through all the world.'"

But unsympathetic and incredulous comment mingles with all this praise of the Mine Workers for their zeal in exposing an alleged Red conspiracy. "The United Mine Workers of America, and not the Communists, are responsible for spattering coal history with blood from Kentucky to Utah and from Alabama to Pennsylvania," avers John C. Bryden, president of the National Bituminous Operators special committee. To quote Mr. Bryden further:

> "I have read with amazement the melodramatic stories which picture officials of the United Mine Workers as the innocent maidens of industry with the villains of Moscow still pursuing them. The committee of which I am chairman has for the past eight months conducted exhaustive studies into the sources of violence in the coal-fields.
>
> "Trained investigators have been sent into the affected regions. Not in one single instance of all those crimes against communities which have spattered coal history with blood from Kentucky to Utah, and from Alabama to Pennsylvania, have we found a reasonable evidence of any Communist influence.
>
> "The $17,000,000 a year which the United Mine Workers of America raise through the 'check-off' has a great deal more to do with the maintenance and growth of violence in the coal-fields than has the mythical $1,100,000 from the treasuries of the Soviet."

"What would the propagandists do without the Reds?" asks the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger;* and the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* notes with some amusement that "labor leaders, when their power is menaced, will sound the same panicky alarms as are sounded by the manufacturers' associations when their power is menaced."

"Are we expected to believe that the anthracite miners' hold-up of the American public, managed by President John L. Lewis, was likewise a part of Russian Reds' schemes to which the United Mine Workers are opposed?" sarcastically inquires the Pittsburgh *Gazette Times.* The Baltimore *Evening Sun* confesses to being haunted by "a horrid suspicion that the propaganda now flowing from the miners' offices was prepared when the busy press agent thought the coal strike would not be settled, and labor would be in need of public gratitude and sympathy."


"YOU SEE WE PUT EVERYTHING WE OWN INTO THE POT, STIR IT UP AND DIVIDE IT EQUALLY
THE COMMUNIST
FARMER
LABOR
COMMUNISM
Hanny

IT'S ALL VERY SIMPLE
—Hanny in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press.*

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE AS HIGH PRIEST OF STABILITY

TO EVERY PRESIDENT HIS SLOGAN. Monroe had his era of "good feeling"; Jackson, as one of our editors recalls, his shibboleth of "local self-government"; we associate the "Union" with Lincoln, the "square deal" and "strenuous life" with Roosevelt, the "New Freedom" and "making the world safe for democracy" with Wilson; and, as Harding was consecrated to the restoration of "normalcy," so, the correspondents tell us, President Coolidge is pledged to the preservation of "stability." Mr. Coolidge, as the Syracuse *Post-Standard* takes pains to point out, "has made less change in the policy and personnel of the Administration bequeathed to him than any Vice-President succeeding to the Presidency before him." More than once, remarks a newspaper correspondent at the Capital, "has the new President assured the people that he does not contemplate any changes in the policy of his predecessor, and that honest folk can sleep o' nights." The President has gone so far as to let it be known to the newspaper men coming to the White House that his prescription for the country's present ills is: "stability, confidence, and reassurance." Whereupon most Republican papers, and a number of spokesmen for business and finance, declare that this is just the kind of assurance the country wants; altho the Knoxville *Sentinel* (Dem.) observes that "the maliciously minded are now saying that 'stability' is another way of passing the word to 'standpat'"; and the Democratic New York *World* lays it down as axiomatic that "in a time of change no policy is so unstable as stability." The Springfield *Republican* comes to the conclusion that "each person can interpret stability to suit himself, but if every one will see it incarnated in Calvin Coolidge, nothing can shake his Administration."

President Coolidge himself has made it clear to the press correspondents that by a policy of stability he means that his Administration does not intend to "surrender to every emotional movement seeking remedies for economic conditions by legislation." Its chief aim, we read in a New York *Times* dispatch, will be to bring about a stability which will make it possible for business men and others to know with some certainty what conditions will prevail for a fixt time. In a New York *World* dispatch it is explained that the President will not use his authority to alter tariff rates unless it is absolutely necessary; that the President will not "rush to the front with proposals to Congress that would tend to undermine stability"; that he will refrain from fostering excessive political speculation; that he "approves of public discussion of peace, and that he is reassured about the agricultural situation." Well, observes the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.) "this is the kind of assurance that will be appreciated." In playing for stability, agrees the Troy *Record* (Rep.), the new President "is doing the very things that are most likely to keep him in office for another term." The President's statement of policy, writes B. C. Forbes on the financial page of the New York *American*, "has made a great hit with business men." From *The Iron Trade Review* (Cleveland) comes this approving word: "such sound attitudes upon the things which concern the country's commercial welfare will quickly cement the confidence of business in the Administration if this is not already the case." "Good hard sense," is the Philadelphia *Public Ledger's* characterization of the Coolidge policy of "stability." It says:

> "This country has come to a considerable degree of 'normalcy.' What it needs now is a stabilization of its favorable situation and confidence that this will continue. Wages are very high and unemployment is negligible. Labor is, indeed, very well off. Business is good and industry is humming. The farm hysteria is hardly as vocal now as it was thirty days ago. Outside the wheat States, the farmer is going along very well. He has ample credit—too much, in fact, according to his best friends. The all-round condition of the country is sound and warrants much optimism.
>
> "Far-reaching changes, such as are constantly sought by the political devil-devil doctors, are the last things this country needs."

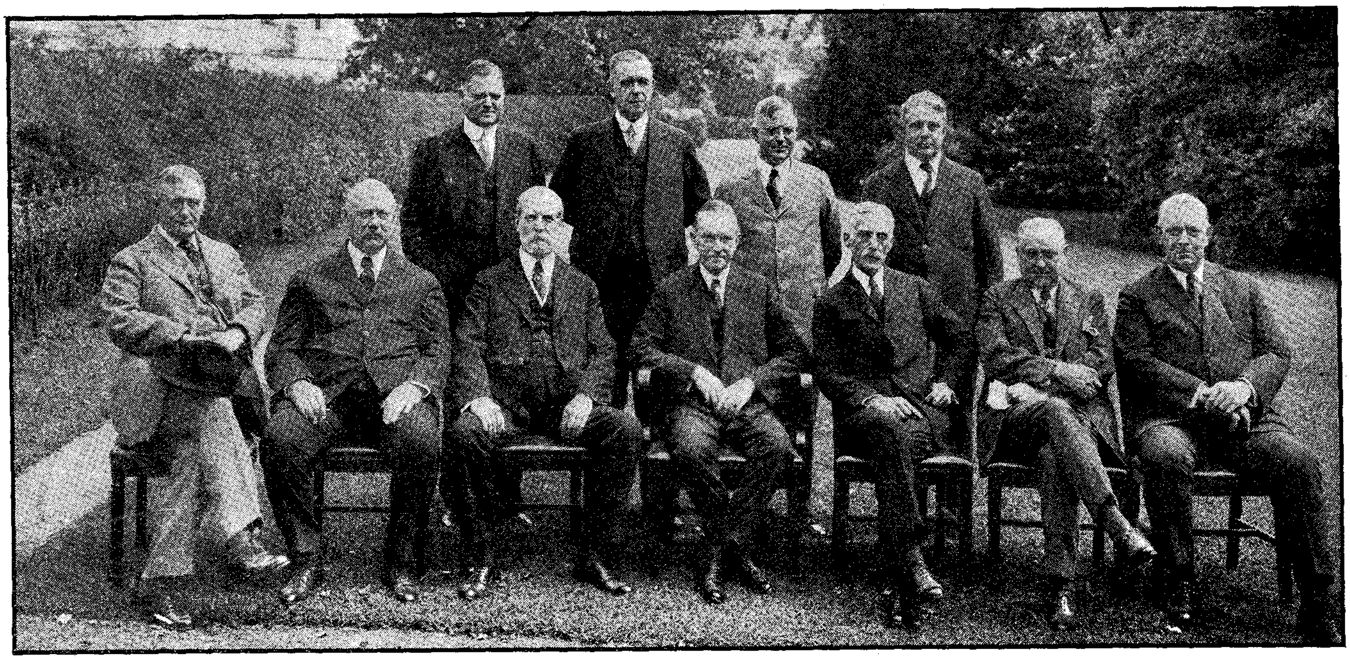
But stability, comments the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), "can not be interpreted as immobility." The New York *Sun and Globe* (Rep.) agrees that "stability of a dynamic sort we may achieve, but fixity and changelessness—never." Before business can be stabilized, protests the Baltimore *Sun* (Dem.), "it must reach a basis upon which stabilization is practicable." For instance:

> "President Coolidge believes that any changes of the McCumber-Fordney tariff rates would be unsettling and unstabilizing to business; and therefore he is against invoking the flexible tariff clause at this time. But is he right in assuming that business can be stabilized on the basis of the existing tariff rates? Is the present tariff the right kind of foundation on which business can build with the assurance of permanency and stability? Such an assumption constitutes an economic challenge.
>
> "For the most part, the present period is one of economic transition, one in which fundamentals are being examined and tested, and the world can not feel that it is stable until these fundamentals have been ascertained to be sound and safe. The economic transition must be completed before there can be any genuine working for the future. Furthermore, American relations with the world at large, especially with Europe, must be clarified before economic stability is possible in the United States."

But how is this policy of "stability" to be translated into a legislative program? David Lawrence, in his syndicated political dispatches, tells us that we are not likely to know until the new President sends in his first message to Congress. And even after Congress meets, "no commitments in favor of or against anything will be given until absolutely required. Congress will have a hard time guessing the man in the White House."

In the meantime, the correspondents hazard a few guesses. As Mr. Coolidge is "a personal economist," it is agreed that he will try to pare the government budgets to the limit, that he will try to get the maximum amount of work out of government employees, that he favors reorganizing the executive departments, and that he wants lower taxes. Senator Arthur Capper credits the new President with an acute interest in the farm problem and a genuine appreciation of the farmers' distress. At a recent meeting of the Cabinet it was decided that the President would call regional conferences to consider the well-being of the farmers. As regards the World Court, the President has given no intimation of his course. Some correspondents venture vague guesses, how inconclusive may be gathered from the fact that within two or three days such opposite headlines appear on press dispatches as the following: "Coolidge Will Avoid Urging World Court Proposal on Senate"; "President Decides to Press Senate to Vote on Court." The most definite attempt to show where Mr. Coolidge stands on the major issues is given as follows in a United Press dispatch from Washington appearing in *The Wall Street Journal:*

> "PROHIBITION. He favors fullest enforcement, but with a greater measure of cooperation from the States. He does not wish to put any greater responsibility on the States; he believes that responsibility already fixt, and he intends, if possible, to have the States meet their responsibilities.
>
> "SOLDIER BONUS. Mr. Coolidge's position here is that occupied by Mr. Harding—that a bonus bill must be accompanied by practical measures for providing the necessary money, or that the money must be in sight from some other source. He strongly favors the principle of adjusted compensation, however, and would veto a bonus bill only if convinced it was uneconomic legislation.
>
> "MERCHANT MARINE. Pledged to preserve the American merchant marine, the President will accept the plan worked out by the Shipping Board for indirect government operation through 18 subsidiary corporations if he can be convinced of (1) its legality, and (2) its economic soundness. He will reject it if he can not be shown that it will materially reduce present losses,



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THE NEW PRESIDENT—AND THE OLD CABINET

President Coolidge "has made less change in the policy and personnel of the administration bequeathed to him than any Vice-President succeeding to the Presidency before him." Here, on the White House Lawn, are standing (from the reader's left to right) Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce; Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior; Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture; James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor; and seated, Harry S. New, Postmaster-General; John W. Weeks, Secretary of War; Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State; President Calvin Coolidge; Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury; Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General; and Edwin Denby, Secretary of the Navy.

while not relinquishing into private control without adequate return the war-time merchant fleet.

"Muscle Shoals. Mr. Coolidge favors prompt disposition by Congress of the Muscle Shoals offer of Henry Ford. He will recommend action, and probably will advise acceptance of the Ford offer, tho not directly in a message to Congress.

"Taxes. The President would like to see taxes reduced, but regards as more important at this juncture the continuance of the limitation of government expenditures, as the basis for tax reduction. He will oppose tax tinkering if it is apparent the so-called reductions will mean only a shifting of the burden, with no honest saving to the taxpayer.

"Tariff. He will not tinker with the tariff himself, and does not intend to permit the Tariff Commission to tinker with it, through application of the elastic tariff provisions.

"Railroads. There is a strong disposition to ditch the whole railroad legislation program Mr. Harding intended to recommend in December. Mr. Coolidge has not had time fully to study this problem, and the consensus of opinion among his advisers has inclined him to wait before recommending the compulsory consolidation plan Mr. Harding favored.

"World Court. Ratification of the Harding-Hughes plan will be recommended to the Senate.

"Russia. Mr. Coolidge stands squarely with Secretary Hughes in his refusal to recognize Russia until Communism has been definitely discarded, and Russia lives up to her international obligations."

When we turn to the political arena it becomes evident enough that a President committed to a stable policy is not necessarily a "dark horse." The most conspicuous fact in the present political situation, as one correspondent sees it, is that "there has been a perfect avalanche" of politicians "tumbling into the Coolidge political band wagon" in recent weeks. The political specialist for the Washington *Star* (Ind.) puts it flatly and emphatically "that the purpose of the responsible leaders of the Republican party is to nominate President Coolidge." Only two things, both unlikely, could prevent a Coolidge nomination, in the opinion of the Columbus *Dispatch* (Rep.):

> "One would be such a rising of the more radical element in the Republican party as would take control of it wholly out of the hands of the Coolidge supporters, even at the risk of a split fatal to the party's chances in the election. The other would be such a failure in the administration of President Coolidge as would make it impossible to hold the party together in his support."

Why? The Democratic Philadelphia *Record* finds a "purely political" answer:

> "In favor of President Harding was the fact that he held the power necessary to maintain the momentum of the party machinery—the control of the offices. Against this was the popular dissatisfaction with an economic situation for which the incumbent Administration was, justly or unjustly, held accountable. President Coolidge comes to the office absolved for the present of any responsibility for conditions not of his making, and he is possest now of the same power wielded by his predecessor. In other words, his nomination is dictated by the exigencies of politics. He is in a situation of tactical advantage, due solely to his occupancy of the office. His band-wagon is crowded, not because of what he has done for his country, but because of what he can do to and for the office-holders."

And then, as several papers agree, Mr. Coolidge is in a wonderful strategic position since he has said nothing and done nothing which either his Democratic foes or his rivals in his own party can use for ammunition. Moreover, as the Charleston *News and Courier* (Dem.) points out, the President is fortunate in having several months before Congress meets in which he can adjust himself to the situation, and other aspirants are left without issues; "during the period when they ought to be stirring themselves for all they are worth, they have nothing to talk about, and can not make a single move to improve their chances."

In conservative business circles President Coolidge's political strength is readily acknowledged. B. C. Forbes in his weekly magazine predicts that "he will make so strong an impression upon the people that his party will be glad to have him become their standard-bearer." *Barron's*, another financial weekly, thinks "there is good reason to feel that he will be *the man* in 1924."

Writers in more radical publications, naturally less friendly to a conservative President, also admit his political strength. As William Hard writes in *The Nation*, discussing the personages concerned in the recent coal strike:

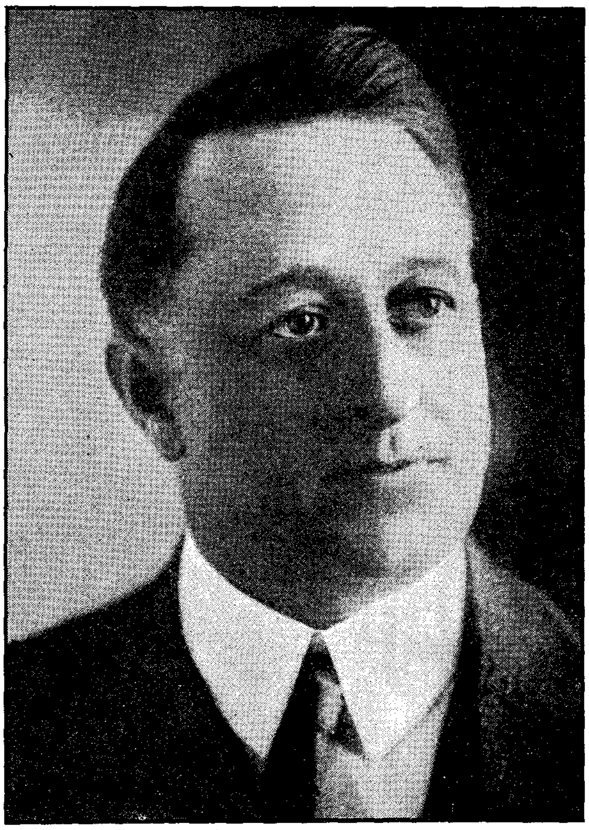
> "Calvin Coolidge. Tranquil. Stands behind Presidential desk, pale, slight, hardy, agile, and determined to keep all troubles securely on the other side of the desk at Harrisburg, Cleveland, Seattle, and other proper places for them. For him, a tranquil White House, if he can get it, and a people saying: 'What? Change things in the White House? We haven't heard of any trouble there.'"

OKLAHOMA'S UNCIVIL CIVIL WAR

"ON THE BRINK OF A CIVIL WAR," is where Oklahoma stands, in the opinion of an editor in that harassed State. "From the Red River to the Salt Fork, and from the Panhandle to the Arkansas Line, there is danger of big trouble, observes the Philadelphia *Public Ledger.* For, it adds, "there seems to be as much blind passion in the fight between the State Government and the Ku Klux Klan as there was in the fight between Dempsey and Firpo—and about as much regard for the rules of civilized existence."

A special correspondent sent to Oklahoma by the Chicago *Tribune* writes that "the invisible government of the Ku Klux Klan is matched by the visible government of the Oklahoma National Guard," and that "the State to-day presents a social and political situation that has no parallel since the reconstruction period of the Civil War." The Louisville *Courier-Journal* agrees that "here is one of the greatest issues that has developed, certainly since Altgeld of Illinois attempted to defy the Federal Government in the Cleveland Administration." The issue in Oklahoma is thus impartially summed up by the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot:*

> "Because the law failed to punish those who they believed ought to be punished, Ku Klux Klanners took the law in their own hands. Because the Klanners punished those whom they had no right to punish, the Governor took the law in his hands."



International Newsreel photograph

"I KNOW OF NO OTHER METHOD"

Says Governor J. C. Walton of Oklahoma, explaining that he placed the State under martial law as the only way "to save its sovereignty" and "conquer the invisible empire."

The "war" in Oklahoma began with whippings, which have been going on for some months, the actual number being estimated at anywhere from a few hundred to 2,500. In briefly retelling the story, on the basis of news dispatches, it should not be forgotten that Jack C. Walton was elected Governor of Oklahoma last fall by the largest majority in the history of the State. He was a Democrat backed by an organization known as the Farmer-Labor Reconstruction League, and he celebrated his entry into office by giving a barbecue to which the whole State was invited. On August 14 the Governor sent a military court of inquiry to Tulsa, which had been the center of the flogging epidemic. By August 27 this court had sentenced four floggers, who had admitted that they belonged to the Klan. The Governor declared martial law in Tulsa on September 1. On September 6 the Associated Press dispatches from Oklahoma City carried the "story of Tulsa" as told by the Governor's executive counselor, in summing up the testimony taken by the military court. In every case examined except two, according to this document, "the evidence has led straight to the doorstep of the invisible empire known as the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan." Some of the cases reviewed in this story are thus briefly summed up in an Associated Press dispatch:

> "A mother roughly dealt with when a band of twenty men raided her home and beat her husband, a child born prematurely as the result; a member of a township school board abducted by floggers and coerced into voting for a school head whom he opposed; an elderly man lashed because he opposed the way the local school was run; a man and a woman routed out of their beds and taken to the whipping-field, where the strap was applied to both, because the whippers charged that they had been selling beer."

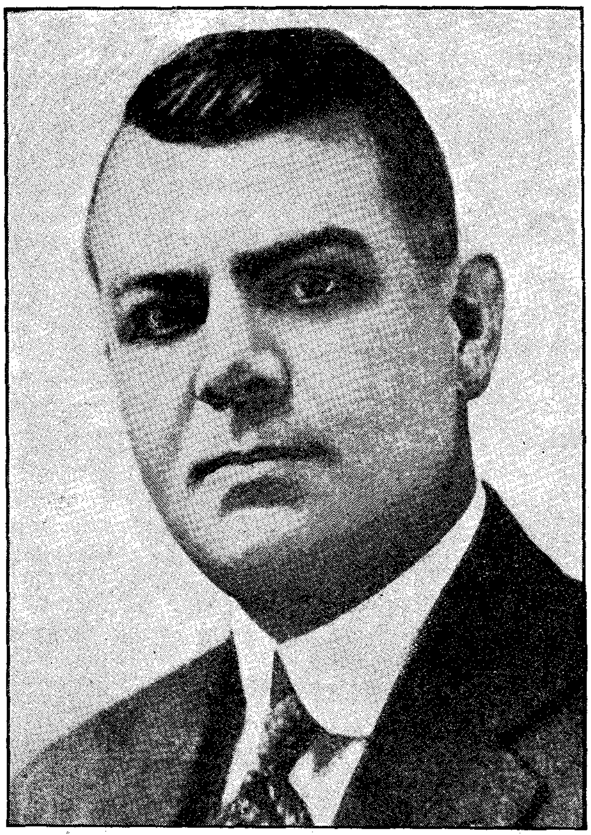
Martial law in Tulsa brought protests from citizens and officials. But Secretary of War Weeks refused to interfere. On September 8, Governor Walton said to a thousand people at a county fair: "If one of those masked men comes to your house and attempts to bother you, turn loose both barrels of your shotgun, and I will pardon you." About this time the Grand Dragon of the Oklahoma Klan said, "the Governor and all his cohorts never will be able to break the power of the Klan in Oklahoma," but on September 10 he issued an order complying with one of the Governor's edicts, forbidding to Klansmen "any parade or masked meeting of any kind in the State of Oklahoma." On the same day another installment of the "story of Tulsa" contained the statement that the majority of the Tulsa County officials belonged to the Klan. Then Governor Walton went to Tulsa and made this declaration:

> "The issue is the survival of 'invisible government' or the permanency of our own visible Government. I am going to clean that situation up if I have to stand out alone and let them shoot at me."

By this time, the Governor's policies were beginning to arouse newspaper protest, in Tulsa, Oklahoma City and Muskogee, and the Governor countered by putting a military censor in the editorial rooms of the Tulsa *Tribune.* By September 15 the State legislature had been drawn into the battle. Several of its members talked about holding a special session to consider the Governor's acts, only to be told by the Governor: "There will be no session of the legislature as long as the National Guard will obey the orders of its Commander-in-Chief." At midnight of the same day the Governor proclaimed martial law for the entire State, at the same time lifting the censorship from the Tulsa *Tribune.* He justified his call for troops by asserting that the "invisible empire" had "usurped the power of the political government," and "the power of this criminal organization must be destroyed." The proclamation further declared every person aiding or abetting the Klan to be "enemies of the sovereign State of Oklahoma." Over most of the State martial law has not been unduly conspicuous, but, according to dispatches, the cities of Oklahoma City, Tulsa and Sapulpa, with their respective counties, are "under absolute martial law," with the militia in charge. Military courts of inquiry were set up in Oklahoma City and Tulsa, and the Governor announced that he would prevent the meeting of what he called "the Klan Grand Jury." In spite of the Governor's declarations, members of the State legislature have been coming to the Capital, they have discust impeachment proceedings against Governor Walton, and have declared that the fight in Oklahoma is now "a fight to determine whether the Governor is a dictator or whether this is a State of executive, judicial, and legislative government." A group of editors representing eleven Oklahoma papers met on September 19 and issued a similar declaration, calling upon the legislators to "meet immediately." On the same day the Governor sent word that he is ready and has the men and money to keep Oklahoma under martial law for a whole year if necessary.

Such are the short and simple outlines of the struggle that has been convulsing Oklahoma, as reported in press dispatches. The bitterness that has been engendered is manifest in the newspaper attacks upon the Governor in his State. For the most part the anti-Walton press admit that here have been floggings and hat the Ku Klux Klan is an evil influence in the State, but they have come to the conlusion that their Governor is a still worse evil. For instance, he editor of the Muskogee *Phœnix* declares that it has always opposed the Klan, but that he Governor is insincere and 'exaggerates conditions to make his proclamation of martial law eem necessary." "J. C. Walton s no more above the law than the mpire he condemns," we read n one *Phœnix* editorial. Acording to the Oklahoma City *News:*

> "Oklahoma is suffering from wo distinct menaces.
>
> "Each menace threatens the ights that make a people free.
>
> "One menace is the Ku Klux Klan.
>
> "The other is usurpation of nconstitutional power by J. C. Walton."



International Newsreel photograph

"THE KLAN IS FOR LAW AND ORDER"

So declared N. C. Jewett, Grand Dragon of the Oklahoma Realm of the Ku Klux Klan, in barring masked parades in Oklahoma in accordance with Governor Walton's orders.

Governor Walton declared marial law in Oklahoma County, in he opinion of the Tulsa *Tribune,* 'for the express purpose of preventing the members of the State egislature from meeting and the Grand Jury from functioning reely." *The Tribune* is against 'invisible government," and would like to have the law take ts course against any officials who may be controlled by he Klan but, it observes, "Governor Walton has by his latest acts precipitated an issue far more fundamental than that of his crap with the Ku Klux Klan; he literally has challenged the processes of elemental American constitutional government."

The same conviction that the Governor is doing things even worse than those which he condemns is exprest by such nearby newspapers as the Fort Worth (Texas) *Star-Telegram,* the El Dorado (Ark.) *News,* and the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat.* Farther away the same conclusion has been reached by papers ike the Cleveland *Plain Dealer,* Detroit *Free Press,* Grand Rapids *Press,* New York *Evening Post,* Baltimore *Sun,* and Springfield *Republican.* "The Walton remedy is worse than he disease," is the way the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* puts it."

Governor Walton has stated his own case to the press as ollows:

> "There exists in this State a self-styled 'invisible empire' which assumes the functions of a political government, and whose ambition is to make the political power of this State subservient to its domination.
>
> "Two governments can not exist in this State at the same time. This so-called 'invisible empire' has gained control of prosecuting officers, sheriffs, the police power and jury commission in many counties. Testimony has been taken before the military court, which shows that hundreds—some women—have been whipt, beaten and mutilated—remember the word mutilated—in an inhuman, horrible and unprintable manner. . . .
>
> "For the public safety, for the right of life and liberty and right of trial by jury, to save the sovereignty of this great State, I placed it under martial law. I know of no other method to conquer the invisible empire."

The Tulsa *World,* which Governor Walton has spoken of as his only press supporter, declares both Governor and Klan a menace to the State. But, it says, "as between supporting a constitutional head of a State who usurps authority, and an unconstitutional and secret organization which usurps authority for the purpose of defying the constitutional authority, the decision ought to be easy for every straight-thinking man and woman."

If Governor Walton is supported by only a minority of the Oklahoma press, he would seem, however, to have a majority of the press with him throughout the country. In a State which has had a struggle with the Klan, the New Orleans *Item* says:

> "Regardless of nice distinctions raised by lawyers the Governor of Oklahoma will have the hearty sympathy and support of sane and respectable opinion throughout the United States."

And we find a chorus of newspapers scattered throughout the country singing the same tune, among them being such representative journals as the Wichita *Beacon,* Kansas City *Journal,* Topeka *Capital,* El Paso *Times,* Wichita *Eagle,* Omaha *World-Herald,* Columbus *Ohio State Journal,* St. Paul *Dispatch,* Jacksonville *Florida Times-Union,* Louisville *Courier-Journal,* New York *World,* Brooklyn *Eagle,* Washington *Post,* Newark *News,* and Philadelphia *Record.*

Many papers seize upon the occasion to condemn the Ku Klux Klan. Says the Houston *Chronicle,* for instance:

> "Just so long as it plays the rôle of a holier-than-thou organization, just so long as it claims the right to intimidate and discipline people because of its peculiar make-up, and just so long as it presumes to tell lawfully constituted authority what to do, or step in and do it for lawfully constituted authority, there will be such upheavals as we are witnessing in Oklahoma."

Finally we note what Klan representatives have to say. *The Western American,* a Ku Klux Klan paper of Portland, Oregon, pays its respects to the "slander and self-evident grandstanding" on the part of Governor Walton, and in Texas *Colonel Mayfield's Weekly* (Houston) says:

> "The chief magistrate of the Sooner State is imbued with the hallucination that in the capacity of Governor he is able to make laws to suit his individual notion, and from whose *ipse dixit* there is no appeal.
>
> "This old thing of rushing out with loaded rifles every time two or three citizens get together in fraternal association, and threatening to kill them all, will speedily reach the point of national disgust, and end in the Governor's retirement back to the brush from whence he came."

AFTER A SPANISH VICTORY IN MOROCCO

But the defeats so outnumbered the victories that the Spanish Army overturned the home Government.

FORCES BEHIND SPAIN'S DICTATOR

THERE IS SOMETHING PATHETIC to the Baltimore *Evening Sun* in Spain's "efforts at imperialism, which once more have led her into revolution." Tradition is strong among the ruling classes, who are said to look back to those days when Spanish galleons swept the seas, when far-flung colonies sent in their tributes of gold, and Spain held the balance of power in Europe. But now, we are reminded, Spain has fallen into the fourth class among Powers. Moreover, according to the Baltimore paper, whose correspondent in Spain has sent it an illuminating series of articles, "Spain's dream of domination led her to undertake a disastrous campaign in Morocco, in which Spanish arms met with defeat after defeat, despite the fact that they outnumbered the Moorish tribesmen." Thus we have the chief cause of the recent revolt, which led to the dissolution of the Spanish Parliament, or Cortes, and the establishing of a military dictatorship, headed by General Rivera, with the assent of King Alfonso.

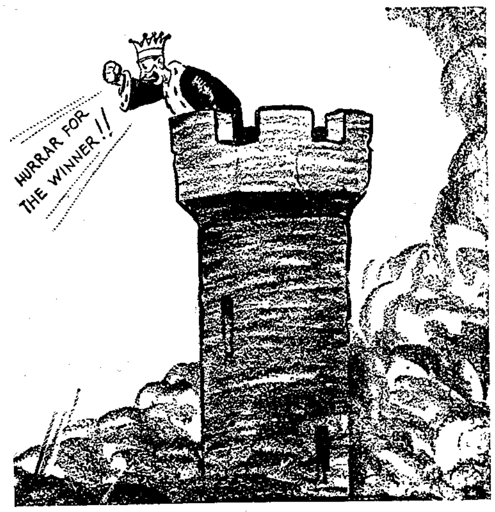
"Our first impulse," says *La Prensa* (New York), the leading Spanish-American daily, "is to protest against dictatorship in any form, but in the circumstances, military dictatorship is a blessing. Up to now some twenty or thirty Spanish families have arrogated to themselves the task of directing the life of the country. If Lieutenant-General Rivera can now crush the political system in existence for the past thirty years, he will have done a patriotic work." Continues this widely read paper:

> "A dictatorship will destroy the terrible virus with which the nation is afflicted. Spain will be rid of a gang of political adventurers of the worst type, and the people will have had an object lesson showing that the country can govern itself without the spoutings of eloquent orators. This is the reassuring and consoling aspect of the present dictatorship. Spain is passing through a great crisis. It may mean her salvation. The dictators may continue their constructive work of destroying political corruption. But if they themselves have to be destroyed, the people will destroy them."

"This dictatorship is just what Spain needs," agrees the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, and in this the Norfolk *Virginian Pilot*, Washington *Star* and Chicago *Daily News* agree. Say the Chicago paper:

> "What Spain suffers from chiefly is general public indifference to political life and to elementary and technical education. If the present insurrection should help gradually to bring peace in Morocco, and should lead to fiscal readjustment, honesty in the centralized bureaucratic government at Madrid, proper encouragement of agriculture, irrigation and road-building, and rational legislation covering industrial relations, most Spaniards would have reason to look back upon it as a beneficial turning point."

Meanwhile, we are told, the King, the Church and the Army remain the bulwarks of law and stability in Spain. The revolt remarks the Pittsburgh *Post*, "may put a lot of new life into the country, or it may add seriously to Europe's troubles." *The Ledger*, however, believes that if General Rivera does not forget a dictator's first duty —to rid the country of internal disorders—he will be the salvation of Spain," just as Mussolini was the salvation of Italy, so far as its internal problems were concerned." In fact, several American editors remind us that General Rivera has taken the same road to political power in Spain that Mussolini followed in Italy. In the words of the Kansas City *Star*, "the Spanish Army has played the rôle of the Italian Fascista." King Alfonso XIII, they also remark, in refusing to oppose this bloodless Spanish uprising, played somewhat the part of Victor Emmanuel III, of Italy. As we read in the New York *Herald:*

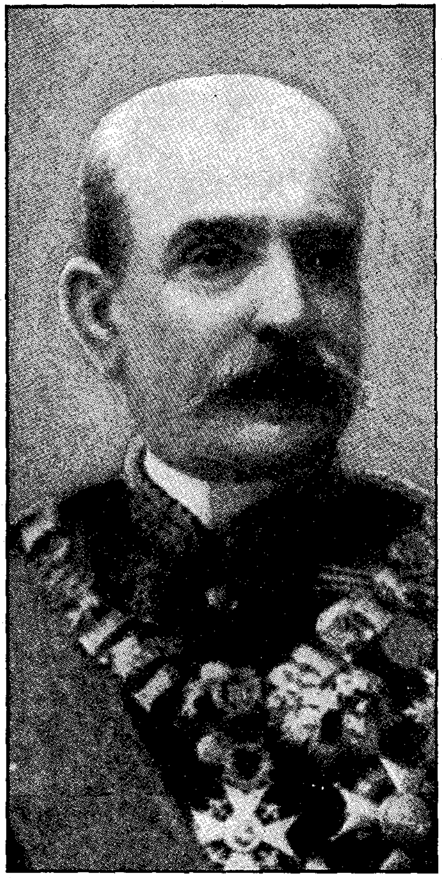

HURRAH FOR THE WINNER!!

THE KING BUSINESS

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch.*

"The Spanish revolt has other striking parallels to the Fascista movement. It was not anti-dynastic; its opposition was not to the sovereign monarchical institutions. It was directed, as was the Fascista movement, against an inefficient and incompetent Ministry forced upon the people and the King. While the Fascista movement was not formed in the Italian Army and was not led by officers of the Army, as was the case in the Spanish revolt, its active supporters from the first were men who had served in the Italian Army in the World War.

"The Army of Italy offered no opposition to the march of the Fascisti from Naples, and it welcomed them at Rome. The early members of the Fascisti were inspired in the formation of their organization by the chaotic conditions which they found upon their return from war and by the inability of their existent Government to cope with them. In both of the movements there was never a question of loyalty to the King."



International Newsreel Photograph

SPAIN'S NEW DICTATOR

Lieutenant-General Don Miguel Primo Rivera, leader of Spain's bloodless revolution.

Making due allowance for local conditions in Europe, American editors recall, as they read Madrid dispatches, the overthrow of the Stamboulisky Government in Bulgaria, the revolution in Greece that placed the present Government in power, the overthrow of the Roumanian régime, the rise of Mustafa Kemal Pasha as a Turkish leader, and the amazing sucess of Mussolini's "Black Shirts."

The Spanish *coup d'état*, which culminated in the resignation of the Spanish Cabinet and the setting up of a military directorate representing every military district in Spain, with General Rivera at its head, places almost the entire Mediterranean coast "in the hands of dictators," one foreign correspondent observes. What has happened, declares the New York *World*, is that "army chiefs have tired of being made scapegoats for the disastrous Morocco campaign, while civil administration has been inefficient." "Over 200,000 men were flung into Morocco, only to be defeated," asserts one foreign correspondent. "Intrigues at Madrid prevented the discovery and punishment of those actually responsible for this debacle," avers the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. Moreover, we are told by this paper's correspondent, "widespread social and industrial unrest," and "the lax manner of the Government in handling the striking syndicalists of Barcelona," were contributing causes to recent overturn, and "made Spain ripe for revolt." More specifically, adds the New York *Herald:*

"Conditions growing out of the repeated failure of governments since 1912 to pacify the Spanish Moroccan zone and the accompanying large expenditures of money and heavy loss of lives have favored national and political unrest. The disastrous campaign of two years ago in which some of the strongest Spanish garrisons in Morocco fell into the hands of the tribesmen, and two Spanish armies were either annihilated or taken prisoner, stirred the nation deeply and led to vocal uprisings at Madrid and several other large Spanish cities.

"The Sanchez Guerra Ministry fell, as a dozen or more Cabinets had fallen in these Moroccan crises, and another one was formed by the Marques de Alhucemas with an entire new plan of settling the African question. Its first efforts, made about two months ago, gave little promise of success and the call of the Government for new levies of taxes and troops met much opposition.

"The campaign which followed brought to the surface a demand for a thorough investigation of the causes of the failures. The Sanchez Guerra Ministry refused to shoulder the blame for them and charged the Army with gross neglect of duty, inefficiency and misuse of public funds. This airing of the whole matter gave the nation itself the first real insight into the actual conditions in Morocco; for no Ministry had ever made an exact accounting of the cost of the war either in treasure or men.

"The Army, strongly intrenched in its own organization, accepted the challenge of the Government. It revealed the constant strife between the civil and military governors in Morocco, between the civilian War Minister and the chief of the Army; in fact, between the whole military establishment and the civil Government, headed by Premiers controlled by various political parties."

"There can be little doubt that both the Army's charges against the Government as to supplies, and the Cabinet's charges that the Army was atrociously led had much foundation in fact," observes John McHugh Stuart in a *Herald* article. And while the conflict over the Army and Morocco is spectacular, this writer reminds us that there are other conflicts. For instance—

"There are large commercial and financial interests in the Spanish iron mines, Spanish wines and Spanish citrus fruit. They want their say in the Government. There is a powerful party still loyal to the Church and to the old régime. There is a large and ever growing party of radicals who may seize the reins of power by the Red method, now that the Army has set the precedent."

"General Rivera has taken a leaf from Mussolini's book in declaring that the new Government will repress Communism and anarchy ruthlessly," one correspondent observes, and in an Associated Press dispatch from Madrid in *The Combined New York Morning Newspapers* (so combined during the pressmen's strike) we learn that "the new Government has begun a campaign against profiteering in the necessities of life." According to the Chicago *Tribune's* Madrid correspondent, General Rivera, who does not like to be called either "dictator" or Prime Minister, said after King Alfonso had summoned him from Barcelona for a conference and issued a decree placing him at the head of the Government:

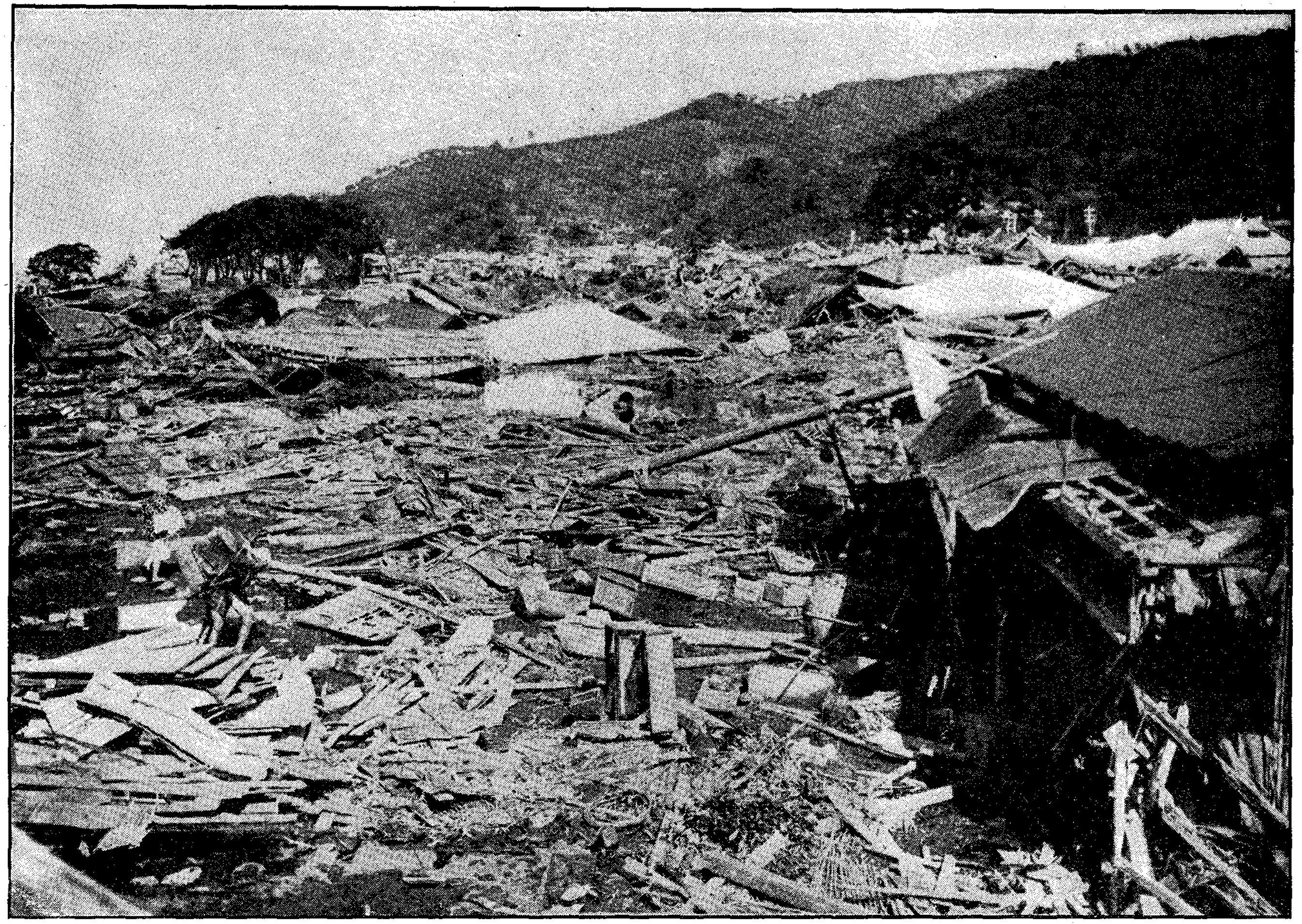
"We are going to dissolve Parliament, not in order to govern without it, but to convoke another and better Cortes which will represent the people's will. If occasion arises, we will not be opposed to giving the new chamber the character of a 'constituent Cortes.' If we are forced to deviate from the Constitution, we will demand a new Parliament and make another and better Constitution.

"We have relieved the Moroccan Civil Commissioner from his functions, because he was incapable of organizing military operations, and we are sending the noted General Aizpuru to Africa as generalissimo, with full powers to solve the Moroccan trouble.

"We are going to organize a sort of national militia like the present Fascisti organizations in Italy."

Meanwhile, what of Alfonso? According to William Philip Simms, foreign observer for the Cincinnati *Post:*

"King Alfonso XIII, by letting the revolutionaries have their way, joins the other dummy Kings of Europe, who, one by one, are all coming to have no more real power than the decorative thingumbob on top of your automobile's radiator cap."



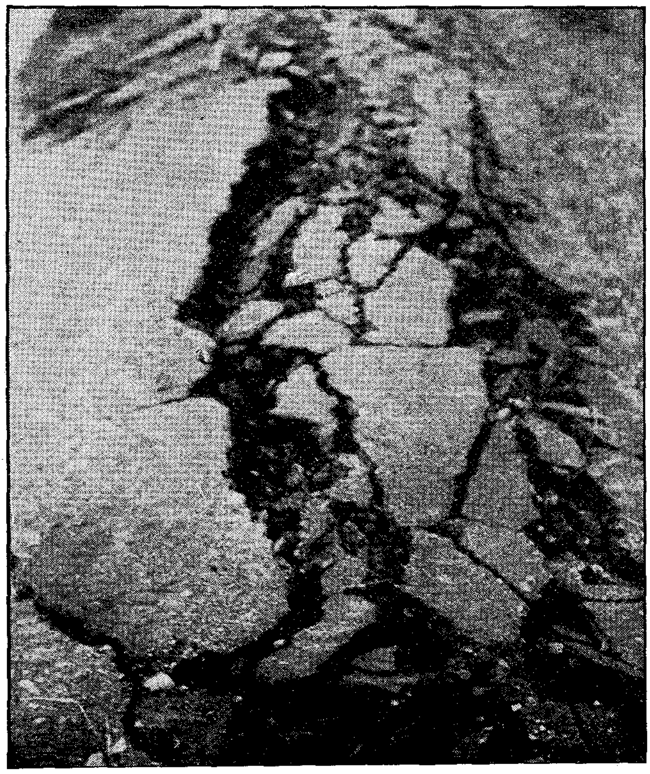
WHAT THE EARTHQUAKE DID TO ONE FLOURISHING JAPANESE VILLAGE

This is the little seashore resort village of Ito as it looked when the first photographer reached it after the earthquake of September 1. Multiply this in your mind by a thousand and you have an approximate idea of the conditions in the great cities of Tokyo and Yokohama.

Photographs copyrighted by International News Reel

HOMELESS, DISTRACTED REFUGEES

Thousands like them sought safety along all the roads and paths in the earthquake-shattered district on September 1. This is part of a group walking along a railroad track toward Tokyo, unaware that the capital had been practically wiped out.



QUAKE-CHASMS IN THE HIGHWAY

It tells better than words what an earthquake does to the solid ground. This is the surface of the main highway, a modern motor road, between Tokyo and Yokohama. Earthquake-proof buildings seem practical, but how about earthquake-proof roads?

THE CAMERA'S FIRST GLIMPSES OF THE JAPANESE HORROR

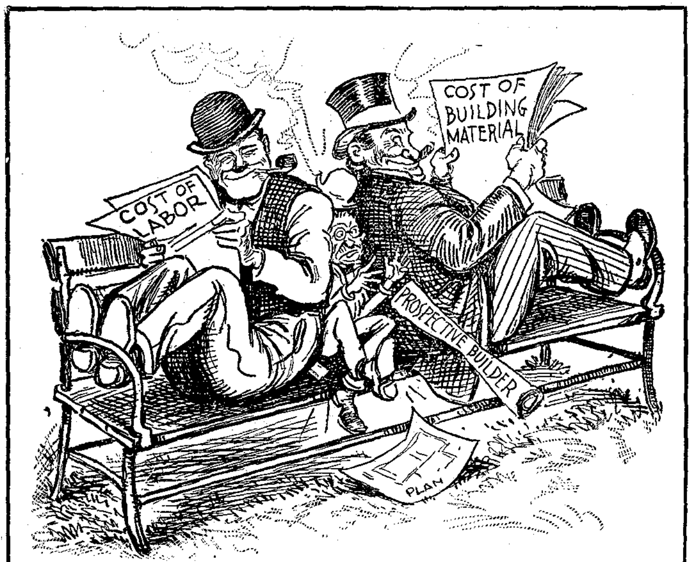
FAILURE OF THE BUILDING STRIKE

THE EFFECT OF THE "BUILDING STRIKE" against speculative builders, building tradesmen, and the manufacturer of and dealer in building materials, appears to have been something of a "dud." For, according to figures gathered by the *Bankers Economic Service* (N. Y.), the prices of materials have gone down but slightly since April, while the wages of workmen, the New York *Sun and Globe* reminds us, have unmistakably increased. Moreover, the expenditure for building in 150-odd cities throughout the country was some $400,000 greater in the first six months of this year than in the corresponding period of 1922, says *Dun's Review*. Building is thus seen by *The Sun and Globe* to be "swinging back into its normal stride both in New York and the country as a whole."

From another source, S. W. Straus and Company, of New York, we learn that building permits in 252 American cities totaling $256,722,000 were filed in August, an increase of 10 per cent. over the same period in 1922. The cause of all this increase, then, according to one editor, is not a reduction in the cost of building materials and labor, but the fact that the country needs all the building that can possibly be done for years, for ever since the outbreak of the World War the country has been underbuilding.

Since the "speculative builder, a new type of profiteer," lured bricklayers and other workmen away from the conservative builder last spring with the offer of a bonus, the architects, builders, heads of loaning institutions, and economists have been devising ways and means of overcoming what appears to them to be an artificially maintained shortage of labor. According to a Baltimore *Sun* article by Frank R. Kent, descriptive of building conditions in San Francisco:

> "With the general idea of keeping up wages by narrowing the available supply of men in the trades, the unions have for years thrown such restrictions around the apprentices as to make it almost impossible for the average boy to become one.

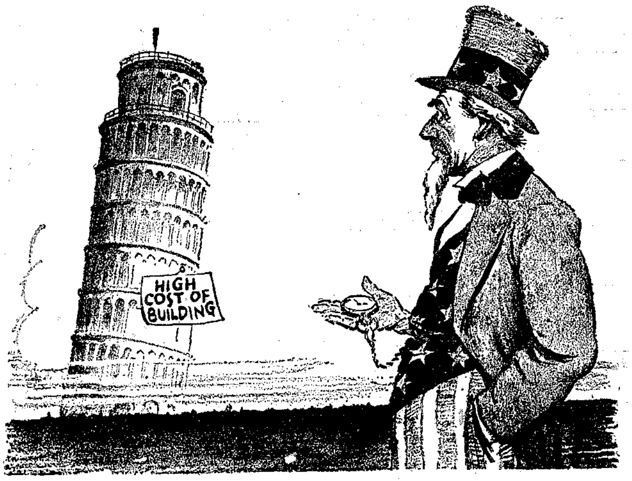


SQUEEZING HIM

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

> "They have, for instance, prescribed a four years' term of apprenticeship, and that only the son or the nephew of a master plumber shall be allowed to become a master plumber. The carpenters, plasterers and the bricklayers have similar restrictions, and the result is that the supply of men in these trades has been steadily dwindling year by year. This shortage has increased the demand for men, and as the unions were the only source of supply, it meant higher wages and ability to enforce working conditions to suit themselves."

The National Association of Manufacturers, says *The Wall Street Journal*, maintains that "the number of apprentices admitted to the Bricklayers' Union last year was less than half the number of members taken by death." "The labor unions shut out hundreds of thousands of willing native-born Americans," asserts the Baltimore *Manufacturers' Record*, "and fill their organizations with radical leaders and foreigners, many of whom are not American citizens."



ANOTHER TOWER OF PISA

"I'm growing tired waiting for that thing to fall."

—Marcus in the New York *Times*.

But Cleveland, San Francisco, and Los Angeles are said to have evolved a backfire against these close corporations of labor. We are told in the Chicago *Journal of Commerce*, for instance, that in San Francisco some 700 apprentices have been taught bricklaying, plastering, plumbing, and painting during the past year, and that in Cleveland some 200 young men are attending an open school for apprentices in bricklaying. These schools, writes Mr. Kent, "have been the big factor in San Francisco's fight against labor domination. They have struck at the very root of union control of the labor market!" "The theory that it requires four years to learn to be a plumber or a bricklayer is all bunk," adds the Industrial Association, of San Francisco.

Mr. Hugh Frayne, Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor, on the other hand, maintains that "it is not possible to turn out mechanics in a schoolroom of any kind." And the Secretary of the Common Brick Manufacturers' Association of America has this to say of the apprenticeship question:

> "It is not a fact that the bricklayers have restricted the learning of their trade.
>
> "This Association has made a thorough investigation of the bricklayer and bricklayer apprenticeship question. We find that contractors in America, and not the bricklayer officials, are to blame for the shortage of men. The contractors have never used the number of apprentices that the union permitted them to use. The reason is perhaps that the apprentice bothers the journeyman who has to instruct him, and the contractor felt that he was not getting his money's worth of labor out of either the journeyman instructor or the apprentice.
>
> "This Association is responsible for a conference recently held in New York City by representatives of nearly thirty employing, employee and educational organizations. Out of this conference there has been developed a permanent national plan for the training of bricklayers through public schools. Such a school is in progress in Cleveland to-day, where apprentices indentured to contractors work forty hours on the job and four hours in school each week. They have a union bricklayer instructor. The school is supported by government and State money under the Smith-Hughes Act, together with local school money."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(*An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press"*)

God made the country but man made the detour signs.—*Toledo Blade.*

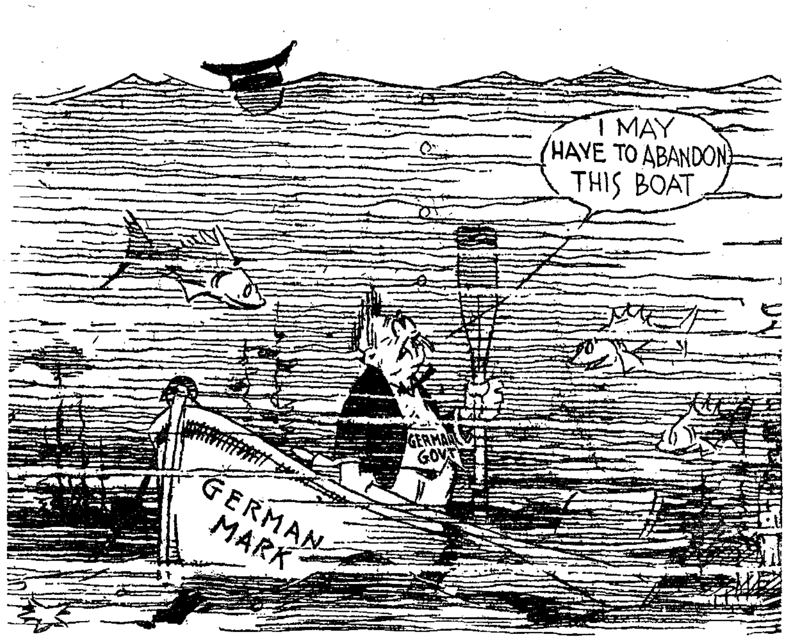
To-day Mrs. Hemans would have had to call it a rock-and-rye bound coast.—*Boston Herald.*

Among the notables at the ringside was Mr. Dempsey, in that first round.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

An expert sports writer is a man who knows the nationality of all the American boxers.—*London Punch.*

They are filming the Ten Commandments, but movie censors may cut out four or five.—*Worcester Evening Post.*

American women spend $70,000,000 on cosmetics and perfumery in a year. Which shows what a few scents here and there amount to in the aggregate. — *Louisville Courier-Journal.*


I MAY HAVE TO ABANDON THIS BOAT
GERMAN GOV'T
GERMAN MARK

GETTING ANXIOUS

—Brown in the Chicago *Daily News.*

What America needs is currency with a little more staying power.—*Dayton Journal.*

First Greece, then Jugo-Slavia. Unless some nation agrees to fight with him soon, Mussolini is liable to bite himself. —*Brooklyn Eagle.*

American politicians ought to be in great demand in Ireland now. They have been studying how to control the Irish vote longer than the Irishmen have.—*Detroit Free Press.*

In the event that Governor Pinchot would like to take another conciliation job or two, the world was never in position to offer him a larger assortment.—*New York Evening Post.*

America is still a haven for the oppress of other lands, but it takes pretty good navigating to find the way in.—*Evansville Courier.*

If those foreigners who come over here in search of liberty find it, we wish they would let us know.—*Financial America.*

Gas will decide future wars, says an Army expert. It has already decided many a political battle.—*Dallas Times Herald.*

We often suspect that the bone of contention in Europe is located just above the ears of statesmen.—*Springfield State Register.*

Those who are predicting that both France and Germany will fall may be certain that France will fall on top.—*Rockford Republic.*

Scientists describe Greece as the cradle of human civilization. And somebody is always rocking the cradle.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

Lloyd George intends to win his last American enemy. His visit to this country will not be a lecture tour.—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

It is quite impossible now for a man to maintain a grapevine without arousing the suspicion that he has ulterior motives.—*New York American.*

Three bricklayers at Welwyn were recently severely stung by wasps. And yet we have always been given to understand that these insects never attack a stationary object.—*London Punch.*

Europe seems to be depending on her arms rather than her hands.—*New Castle News.*

Greece now knows what it is to be merely a Greece spot on the map.—*New York Telegraph.*

Wonder what the German counterfeiters are doing for a living these days?—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

Horse-power under the hood is not as important as horse sense behind the steering-wheel.—*Dayton Journal.*

The average economic controversy is likely to end in a "please remit" notice to the general public.—*Washington Star.*

It may be that the reason American swimmers are going in so suddenly for long distances is that they fear that it may be necessary to swim twelve miles out instead of three.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Germany couldn't beat France in the war, but she is now trying to deadbeat her in the peace.—*Asheville Times.*

If a cause is just it will eventually triumph in spite of all the propaganda issued to support it. — *Des Moines Wallaces' Farmer.*

A snake was discovered in the wings at a Paris theater. The poor reptile probably thought it had found its way back to the Garden of Eden. —*London Humorist.*

Governor Pinchot says the consumer should not have to stand the cost of settlement; but why didn't he fix that up when he was making the settlement? —*Dayton News.*

A man used to get into trouble by sowing wild oats. Now he gets there by sowing wheat.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

"The slow-thinkers live longest," says a prominent psychologist. Not if they cross the street.—*Indianapolis Star.*

China's population is now 436,004,953, and that proves it takes something beside people to make a nation.—*Pacific Coast Service.*

Now the girls are going to rouge their ears. Well, that's about the only thing that makes them red any more.—*Chicago American Lumberman.*

A press dispatch reports that a Los Angeles landlord has been arrested, charged with robbing people who were not his tenants.—*Columbus Citizen.*

A British physician says that woman causes half of the world's war. If so, she is merely exercising her policy of equal rights.—*Nashville Banner.*

A dollar is worth 15 million marks all right, but it is a grave question whether 15 million marks are worth a dollar.—*La Fayette Journal and Courier.*

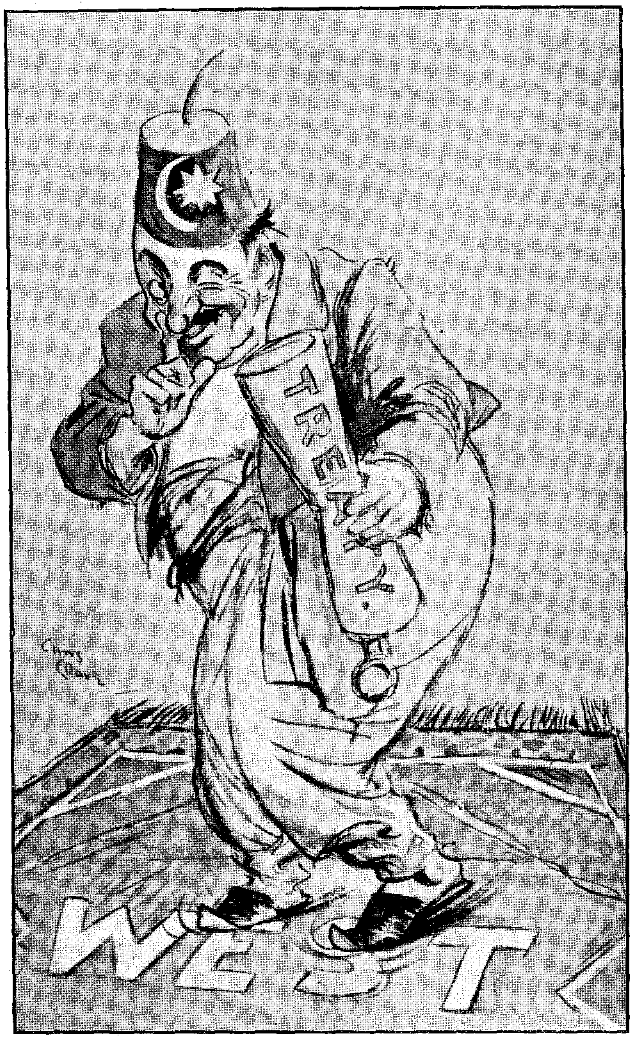
Here we've been without any Vice-President of the United States for weeks and weeks, and we never notice it at all.—*Syracuse Post-Standard.*

House-breaking and burglary are now in full swing. The burglars must be optimists to follow so hard on the heels of the Income Tax collectors.—*London Opinion.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

"ABANDONED" ARMENIA

ISOLATION AND ABANDONMENT are Armenia's reward for casting in her lot with the Allies, we read. In the Lausanne Treaty no mention is made of the Armenian question, yet Armenia "suffered, proportionally, more than any other belligerent nation in the late war," sacrificing "one-third (about 1,500,000) of her people." As Mr. A. Aharonian, president of the Delegation of the Armenian Republic, declares in a letter given to the press by its recipient, former Ambassador Gerard: "It was in recognition of the sacrifices made by the Armenian people and in fulfilment of solemn pledges made to them by the Powers that the Sèvres Treaty made provisions for and recognized the independence of Armenia." The letter continues:



THE "HERO" OF THE NEAR-EAST PEACE

—*The Bystander* (London).

"The Armenian people is the only one whose condition incontestably is worse than ever before, the only people wholly deprived of any of the benefits of the common victory—the only one that is suffering the inevitable consequences of complete isolation and abandonment.

"Without dwelling here on the fate of the Armenians who still remain in Turkey, nor upon that of the Armenians in Soviet Russia, who number over two millions, there are yet over one million Armenians, scattered over the entire face of the earth, people without a country, often without even shelter, subsisting from day to day, a prey to disease and privation in refugee camps. Many wander aimlessly in quest of means of sustenance, tolerated rather than welcomed in the regions where fate has cast them, victims of the last extremities of human suffering. Others are literally doomed to the life of the nomad, without a legal status, without protection.

"The Armenian exiles from Turkey are not allowed to return to their homes, nor to gain, nor even to claim, their possessions. Orphans by the thousands are deprived of their heritage. Men, women and children are put beyond the pale of the law, solely because they are Armenian. No reparations, no restitutions, no reintegration in the family of nations—these are the results, for the Armenians, of the Lausanne Treaty. As for the national patrimony, the possessions of the Church, seminaries, convents, monasteries, educational institutions, libraries, art collections, etc., whose value ran into hundreds of millions (the material losses suffered by the Armenians were estimated in 1918 by an expert commission at $3,750,000,000), as well as private property belonging to Armenians formerly resident in Turkey—these have been destroyed or looted or have been seized by the Turkish Government."

All this is said to be overlooked in the Lausanne Treaty:

"Indeed, the fiction of the peace of Lausanne is as if the Armenians did not exist at all. It ignores them or passes them in silence. But this silence, from whatever angle it is viewed, is not a solution. The Treaty of Lausanne, leaving in suspense the fate of the peoples of the Near East, can promote neither peace nor justice.

"Under these conditions the delegation which signed the Sèvres Treaty for Armenia reserves and insists upon all the rights which the Powers, during and since the war, solemnly recognized, and which were duly embodied in the Sèvres Treaty and reincorporated and reaffirmed by decisions of subsequent conferences.

"Whatever reception a solemn protest may receive at this time the delegation, by virtue of the mandate which it holds from the Armenian people, is impelled by a clear duty to denounce respectfully the act of Lausanne. It leaves history to judge that act."

A French Catholic prelate, Monsignor Lagier, sides strongly with the Armenians, and says in an article published by the Paris *Eclair:*

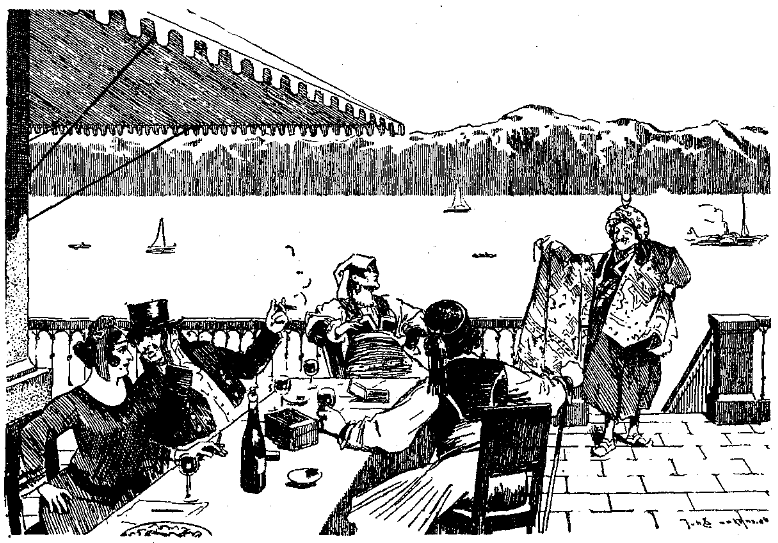
"We are abandoning Armenia to the Turks! How can I write this avowal, this horrible news, without feeling the pen tremble in my hand? I learned the geography of these regions by reading the story of the successive exterminations visited upon the Armenians, and by following step by step in thought the bloodstains left by the innumerable martyrs of 1896, 1915 and 1916!

"I know and can even now see the road from Sivas and Kharpout, where the murders of deportees on the march were so numerous that the country became 'a hell of putrefaction.' I remember the Bitlis region, with its wells filled with human skulls and bones! Also Mouch, whose smiling valley was profaned by diabolical atrocities! Also Van, with its 16,000 victims in the first carnage of December, 1914! Also Erzindjan, where so many tiny Christians had their heads smashed against the rocks and where multitudes were thrown into the Euphrates! And Bailbourt, too, where a throng of women were whipt by mounted police and then sold like merchandise at the gates of the city! Yes, and Trebizond, where little children, herded together by infamous executioners, were driven to the shore and drowned like puppies! Poor Armenia! Its harvest of corpses during that period exceeded its harvest of grain. More than a million martyrs!

"These gory tragedies, in which human cruelty passed the limits of madness, remain a lesson to all Christians. Everywhere Christians marked with the sign of the cross may be proud of the courage of their Oriental brethren whose sufferings were as much a triumph as a sorrow.

"What will be the future of this new Turkey? Perhaps it is on the whole rather easy to forecast the series of events of which that of Lausanne will be the fatal source. The Ottomans, believing that they have won an unqualified victory, will probably hasten to take outrageous advantage of it. Already the dispatches tell us that they are celebrating their triumph at great expense. This recalls the gorgeous illumination of 1908 in celebration of the Young Turks' victory over Abdul Hamid. A few weeks later, cries of anguish were heard again; they came from 30,000 Christians slain by Moslems in Cilicia.

"Outbursts of joy in the Mohammedan world are ominous. Five hundred thousands Christians still inhabit the shores of the Bosporus. What will happen when the military and naval strength of the Allies no longer protects them? Will not new horrors and new massacres force France, Italy and England to return to the Sea of Marmora within a few months by way of the Dardanelles and defend the Christians?"



A DUTCH VIEW OF LAUSANNE

John Bull (to Marianne): "The best thing is to give him the price he asks. Each time he comes, he asks more."

—*De Amsterdammer* (Amsterdam).

In any event the Lausanne Treaty will reveal itself as anything but a blessing to the Turks, thinks Monsignor Lagier, who remarks:

"They seem to me like blind men dancing and singing among the ruins of their house. Only the other day, their sovereignty extended from the Balkans to the Indian Ocean, from the Caucasus to Egypt, and, now that they have affixt their signatures at Lausanne, down come their standards in Arabia, in Palestine, in Mesopotamia, and in Syria. Not in six centuries of history has such a catastrophe befallen the great family of Mohammed.

"At Lausanne, Turkey signed the most formidable of her abdications. Henceforward, the Ottomans must forget the Eastern—that is to say, the richest, finest and most celebrated—part of the old empire. The Mecca caravan route will no longer pass over their territory. The holy cities themselves will be placed under the dominion of foreigners. Yet the National Assembly at Angora is wild with joy. I am not surprized. The Turks understand nothing—in fact, refuse to understand. Nations reduced to an agonizing extremity generally act like that.

"From the remnant of their empire, the Turks have expelled Christians whose right to live there is better than their own. Along the coast of the Black Sea, in Anatolia, along the Straits, at Constantinople, and in Thrace, they want exclusive possession. Within this area, all the privileged régimes of the Europeans are abolished. In this portion of the Eastern domain the régime of administrative cooperation participated in by Europe and Asia has come to an end. Soliman the Magnificent, in his almightiness, created this Islamo-Christian harmony. The Angora Turks in their folly and decrepitude, have just broken the pact. The Powers of Europe are robbed of great 'possibilities' by this abrogation of an alliance four centuries old. Our schools, our courts, our public works, our financial establishments, instead of being backed up by regulations having the practical force of laws, will henceforward be at the mercy of the Kemalists. That is the horrible thing about it. It creates a danger whose menace may become actual at any moment."

But the effacement of restrictions on her sovereignty will not enrich Turkey, asserts Monsignor Lagier:

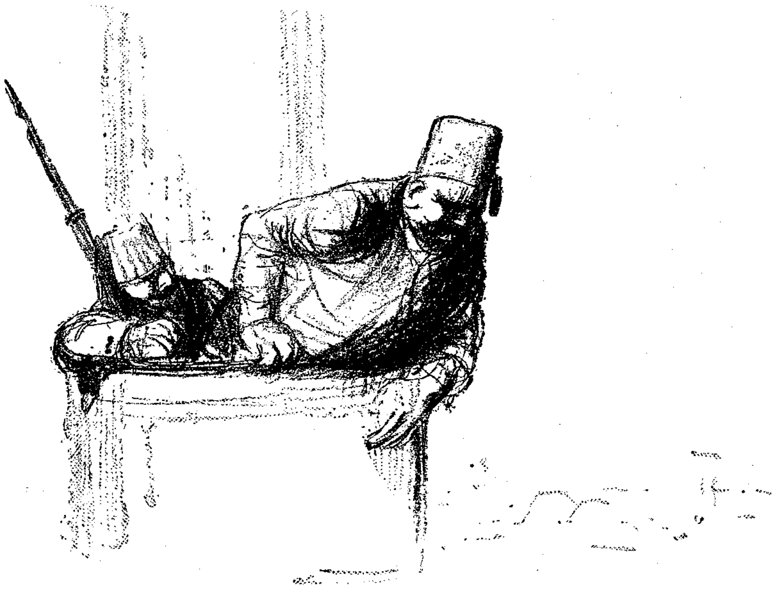
"Indeed, we may say that it alone is enough to bring swift ruin upon the Ottomans. A people of six millions is going to occupy an immense territory from which it has just driven out the most useful citizens. From the Taurus to the Balkans, what will become of these Mussulmans now that they are dependent upon their own initiative and their own education? This region is capable of supporting fifty million inhabitants—how are the Turks going to justify their claim to it? There, until to-day, the Armenians and Greeks did the most necessary work. They were architects, bankers, business men; the trades, to the extent of 80 per cent., were in their hands. The Christians represented labor in all its forms, whereas the Turks were government officials, of whose reputation the less said the better. And yet I can not resist the temptation to make the reader acquainted with these Turks.

"Last spring an 'economic congress' at Smyrna promulgated a kind of national pact comprising twelve articles.

"One of these articles says, 'The Turks produce everything that they consume. They are hard-working people. In order to increase national production they willingly work day and night.' Even such a whopper is outdone by the utterances of Young-Turk journalists during the war.

"In December, 1914, the *Hanumlar Ghazettasch* of Ishkoudar declared, 'The harem of His Islamic Majesty William II and the harems of his staff-officers will arrive at Constantinople early in spring. The imperial harem will be escorted by ten of the most powerful dreadnoughts captured from the British.' *The Djerideh-I-Sharkeyeh*, in its issue for September 8, 1914, said that the Belgian population, when appealed to by William II, had been converted to Islam.

"There you have an exhibit of Turkish civilization. Where in all the East will you find Christians who could publish or so much as speak such mendacities? And yet it is to those worthless scamps that Europe is abandoning without reserve the shores of the Bosporus and the Dardanelles and, in addition, provinces five times too big for a population of six millions!"



A FRENCH JAB AT TURKEY

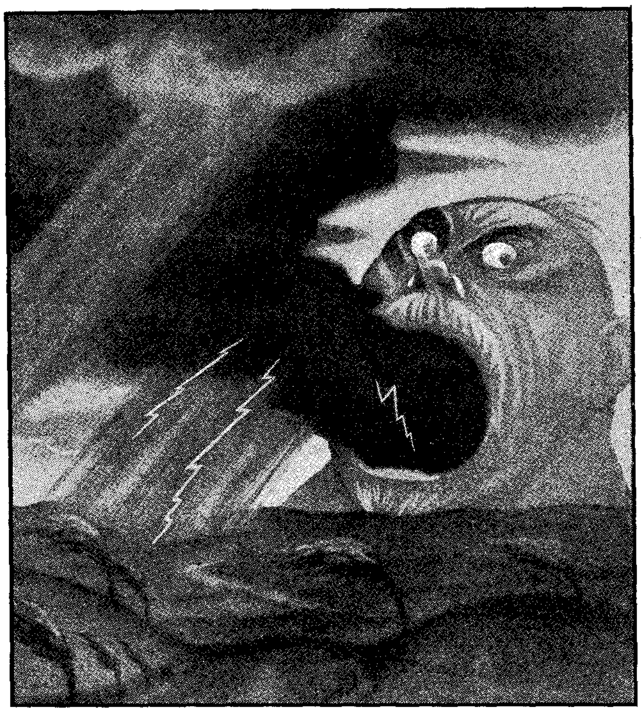
The Turk: "How many Armenians are left?"

Le Figaro (Paris).

THE BALTIC WALL TO KEEP RUSSIA AND GERMANY APART

AFRAID OF RUSSIA on the one hand and of Germany on the other, the new Baltic States are still more afraid of a Russo-German combination, we read, and are forming a combination of their own to prevent it. In virtue of her possession of Danzig, with a "corridor" leading to that seaport, Poland is now a Baltic State, practically. She, too, fears Russia and Germany. So she has cast in her lot with Lithuania, Latvia and Esthonia. Indeed, she is now the leading nation in this new and, as we read, already powerful group. Writing from Warsaw, a correspondent of the Paris *Temps* observes:

"The last conference of the Baltic States, held at Riga, has shown once more that, despite the change of government in Poland, Polono-Baltic cooperation is a factor that must be regarded as something permanent in European international politics. In the first place, it provides a united front against Red imperialism. The Polish victories and the heroic defense of Esthonia, Latvia and Finland by their peoples have resulted in a series of treaties of peace between these States and the Soviets. Those treaties have bound together the signatory nations by a common interest in the discharge of obligations assumed by Russia and affecting former Russian provinces now set free. But it is not only the signing of these treaties of peace that has brought about a rapprochement among the Baltic States. Among those States there are permanent common interests, resulting either from their proximity to Russia or from their proximity to one another."



THE EUROPEAN STORM CAVE

None can say whom its lightnings will strike next.

—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

As regards proximity to Russia, it is always more advantageous for the Baltic States to appear to be a solid mass confronting the Soviets, argues this correspondent. This attitude implies no threat to Russia, he says, and yet it compels her to renounce all thought of again adopting an imperialistic policy. The Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Seyda, remarked in a recent interview that "Poland has been able to prove to the world in the most convincing way that her policy of Baltic cooperation has always been to keep peace in Eastern Europe by maintaining normal relations with her Eastern neighbors." The salutary rôle thus played by Poland in behalf of a lasting peace is not yet sufficiently appreciated, we are told, for—

"German propaganda tries to convince foreigners that the Baltic conferences, in which Poland necessarily takes a leading part because she is the biggest Power, are manifestations of Polish imperialism. And yet if we look deeply into the case we shall see that only the attitude adopted by the Polish Government has saved the Baltic States from a fate like that of the Caucasus republics, which have been transformed by violence into Communistic dependencies of the great Russian federation of Soviet republics.

"After the Helsingfors and Bulderi conferences (July and August, 1921), at which the Baltic States were represented by special delegates, four conferences of Ministers of Foreign Affairs were held—at Warsaw in March, 1922, at Tallina (Reval) in October, 1922, and finally at Riga on the eleventh and twelfth of last July. The Baltic States are not united in a formal alliance. That is partly the fault of Finland, where German influence has not entirely disappeared. But in all the most important questions affecting Eastern Europe the Baltic States, led by Poland, have acted unitedly."

In the interview mentioned, Foreign Minister Seyda thus summed up the most impressive results of this cooperation:

"During the great international conferences at Genoa and The Hague, Poland and the Baltic States displayed a solidarity founded upon a mutual entente and the necessity of close and vigorous cooperation in order to achieve the economic reconstruction of Central and Eastern Europe. Later, in the course of our preparations for the Moscow conference (at which the Soviets defeated our plan for disarmament) we had occasion to make known the conditions of peaceful development in our respective countries."

The Baltic States are united by numerous economic ties, this *Temps* correspondent tells us, for in the first place, they all have ports on the Baltic. In the next place, they are highways, for it is across their territory that commerce between Russia and Europe goes most easily. Then, too, the Baltic States afford one another invaluable markets, and it is noted that Polish industry, almost completely reconstructed since the disasters of the World War, will be able to produce a great share of the manufactured goods needed by the Baltic States. In these markets Poland has a dangerous competitor, Germany, and yet, this informant adds that despite this competition, Poland's economic expansion in these regions is constantly increasing. For example, two years ago Poland exported little to Latvia; to-day, the Poles send their products there in great quantities. We read then:

"Thus far, Germany has succeeded in maintaining first place in Lithuania, which constitutes a kind of bridge between Germany and Russia. The Russo-German leanings of Lithuania's present masters enormously facilitate the daring enterprise of the Germans. But Germany wants to go further; she wants to block Poland's project for Baltic union and to bring the Baltic States under her own influence. It is true that her efforts thus far have been unsuccessful, but the formation of a Baltic union is nevertheless retarded by them. The feat of driving Lithuania into the arms of Germany and Russia for good and all has prevented the formation of a Baltic union leaving out Lithuania. And it is to be noted that Lithuania's entrance into a Baltic union would erect a solid barrier between Germany and Russia. So it is Lithuania's move. If she thinks best, she can enter the family of nations, whose aim is the continuance of peace and civilization by a united effort and who are at the same time determined to defend their independence with all the strength they have. Poland and the Baltic States are still urging the Kovno Government to cast in its lot with the Baltic union. Some day, perhaps, Lithuania will come to see that her present tactics endanger the existence, not only of the other Baltic States, but of Lithuania as well, for, should a catastrophe occur, nothing could prevent her being overwhelmed by a Russian wave seeking to reach Germany. Lithuania's only hope of anything like assured safety lies in her joining a permanently constituted Baltic League.

"The danger of Russo-German cooperation is checked, for the moment, by the perspicacity of Polish and Baltic statesmen, and from what has just been said it will be seen that the Baltic States can play a great part in European international politics."

AUSTRALIAN HOSTILITY TO OUR FILMS

SEVEN THOUSAND FEET OF PRIMITIVE PASSION, as the movie people call "Dame and Dervish," cost a million dollars to make, we are told, and an Australian paper complains that "under the insane system now in force a 'positive' of 'Dame and Dervish' is valued at £87 10 s. on arrival in Sydney." There the duty is £43 15s. Accordingly, the Sydney *Bulletin* observes, "this illustrates how the Australian market is closed against would-be Australian producers," for it costs at least two million dollars to produce 7,000 feet of Australian film. As America is quick to put prohibitive tariffs on imports that compete with her own products, so Australia should go in for self-protection, we are told, and active hostility has already been kindled against our films. Says *The Bulletin:*

> "Australia annually imports from 15 to 20 million feet of cinematographic film. In 1920–1921 15¼ million feet came in, and the value on which duty was collected was declared at £205,851; in 1921–1922 the footage was 20½ millions, and the declared value £257,742. On these quantities, and those brought from other countries (a trifle over two million feet each year), £88,845 was paid to the Customs Department in 1920–1921, and £115,752 in 1921–1922. These amounts are sinfully small considering the profits wrung from Australia by Adolph Zukor, the Paramount man; Carl Laemmle, of the Universal Company; and other brisk boys of the bulldog breed. They are grotesquely disproportionate to the revenue paid by the Australian tobacco manufacturers on their imported raw material. On 17,104,000 pounds of raw tobacco landed in Australia last year (16,374,000 pounds were of American origin), £1,740,176 was collected by the Customs in duties ranging from 1s. 6d. to 5s. 4d. per pound, the value being declared at £2,178,000. In 1920–1921 £1,642,493 was exacted by the Department on 21,954,000 pounds of raw tobacco, of which Samuel's country supplied 20½ million pounds. Roughly, there is a pound of United States tobacco for every foot of United States film, and altho the tobacco has to be worked up in Australian factories, whereas the film goes straight into competition with the productions of Australian studios (the dice being loaded in its favor), the tobacco is taxed 14 or 15 times as much as the film."

This Sydney weekly goes on to say that one of the reasons given by the Government why ad valorem duties could not be levied on foreign films instead of three cents a foot is that some of the films are handled by locally registered companies which remit all their profits to the parent house in the United States, and of the 10,000 shares of one of these companies, 9,708 shares are said to be held by a New York group. We read then:

> "In other cases, the Minister explained, films were hired from the American owners and subhired to the Australian showman (there are 800 of him) for a percentage of his takings or a royalty, which might be 3d. or 4d. a foot. Generally speaking, the stuff was 'invoiced at the cost of production, exclusive of artists and so forth.' In the light of figures recently published in United States newspapers, this method of valuing the goods is a unique combination of cheek on the one part and credulity on the other. A Trade Commissioner appointed by the Washington Government has been inquiring into the operations of the Film Trust. One of the persons summoned to give evidence was J. D. Williams, formerly of Australia, but latterly general manager of the First National Corporation, whose testimony showed that the promoted waiters and shopgirls known as 'film-stars' are monstrously overpaid. Mary Pickford, he said, got £70,000 for each of three pictures. Norma Talmadge received £32,000 each for eight, and £70,000 each for twelve. Constance Talmadge's price was £22,000 for each of twelve. Then she signed a contract to posture and simper in twelve more for £30,000 apiece. Katherine MacDonald was paid £20,000 a picture, Charles Ray the same, Anita Stewart from £16,000 to £20,000, and King Vidor £15,000. Even actors like Jack Pickford and Mildred Harris stuck out for £10,000 a film."

Foreign films arriving in the Australian commonwealth should be taxed on their real value and not on a small fraction of it, according to *The Bulletin*, which asserts that a statement showing a total cost of production and the number of prints in existence should be insisted on in every case. Moreover—

> "If the Customs officers are not satisfied that the true position has been disclosed, they should be authorized to fall back on a general valuation of, say, 3s. a foot, instead of 3d., as at present. Then there should be a protective duty of at least 40 per cent. on non-British stuff, the British article to have a 15 per cent. preference. And for ten years, at least, there would have to be a provision limiting imports of exposed film in any fiscal year to the quantity produced in the Commonwealth. Until recourse is had to some such measures, there will never be an Australian film industry worth talking about. Yet the country has an unsurpassed climate for picture-production, and, apart from the possibilities of an export trade, there would be a magnificent home market. A writer in the *Daily Mail* Year Book asserts that Canada is the United States of America's best customer for films, but judging by his own figures (Canada, he says, imported eight million feet of United States film in 1922) the inglorious distinction belongs to Australia. This nation is so addicted to the movies that it runs more cinema-theaters than Canada, Belgium, Scandinavia or Central America; it actually supports more than Czecho-Slovakia, Turkey, Holland, Hungary, Spain and Switzerland put together. It is calculated that 11,000 Australians are engaged in the distribution and exhibition of United States screen-plays. If Australia made its own pictures, occupations more useful would be found for at least three times that number, for an established film industry is a great employer of labor."

"SOMETHING ROTTEN IN SPAIN"

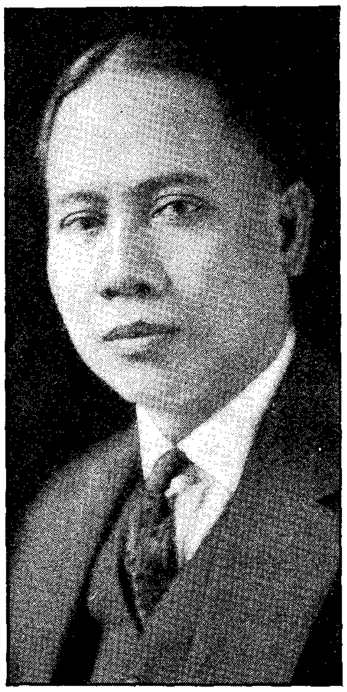
THIS BLUNT COMMENT on the turn of events in Spain by which General Miguel Primo Rivera, the Marquis de Estella becomes President of the Military Directorate with the power of "Sole Chief of Administration" is uttered by various foreign editors, who remind us that the "something rotten" is due to the reverses suffered by Spanish arms in Morocco, to the unsatisfactory state of the national finance, to the attitude of the Army toward service abroad and, as the London *Statist* points out, to the fact that Spanish industry and commerce for the past year and a half show little advance compared to their position in 1921. The world-wide depression, it is said, severely affected the mining and shipping industries in which vast sums of capital are invested. A San Sebastian correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* recalls that since 1909, the date of the first events at Melilla (Morocco), Spain has had "no fewer than fifteen governments," and he adds:

> "During these years many generals have been in command at Larache, Ceuta, and Melilla, the final result of it all being that the program of each of the governments, each of the High Commissioners, Ministers of War, and Commanders-in-Chief was to do precisely the opposite to what was accomplished by the preceding one.
>
> "This is the reason why, after a quarter of a century, Spain is still confronted by the same problems, and to such an extent is this true that newspaper articles published in 1900 could be republished to-day and still be topical. So far as Morocco is concerned, the newspaper literature of 1909 is precisely the same as that of the present moment. There are the same criticisms, the same deficiencies and lack of organization in the services, just as if time had stood still since July, 1909, when the first events at Melilla took place. A journalist who had made a thorough study of Moroccan affairs said on one occasion that Spanish politicians had lost more time in making and unmaking programs for Morocco than Penelope in weaving and unweaving her celebrated cloth.
>
> "Nobody in Spain can understand why it seems to be impossible, with more than 150,000 soldiers, to dominate a relatively small zone, less in size than the province of Badajoz; but nobody holds the Army responsible for the failure, which is attributed to the lack of a program, and, above all, to utter disorganization, for the Army has always gained the objectives which have been set before it. As a matter of fact, the disaster of Melilla was due to the absence of a program, because, if there had been a carefully thought-out plan after the taking of Abarrân, Anual, Iqueriben, and Sidi-Dris, it would have been impossible for a few irregular guerrillas to drive a European Army from its positions. But the advance was made without food, without water, without munitions, without anything except the bravery of the men, and in war something more than bravery is required."

THE FILIPINO INDEPENDENCE CAMPAIGN

SELF-SEEKING MINORITIES, consisting of Chinese and Spanish mestizos, are alone demanding Philippine independence, argues a Tokyo editor, who tells us that the majority "have no stomach at all for the kind of independence desired by Manuel Quezon and his following." Nor has the Tokyo editor much stomach for it, apparently, as he is of the opinion that Filipino independence would cause disturbance elsewhere by "adding fresh fuel to the anti-foreign fires smoldering in China, to the anti-British blazes in India, and to the general unrest against control in many other parts of Asia and in large sections of Africa." Setting forth his views in *The Far East* (Tokyo) just before the earthquake there, he says that the majority opposed to Quezon—

> "is for the greater part non-Christian and of blood as distinct from the Viscayans and half-castes of Manila as is the Fijian from the Samoan. There are numerous Filipino tribes, ranging from the Mohammedan Moros to the pagan Igorotes, who are as firmly opposed to being ruled by the Manila patriots as the latter seem to be opposed to a continuance of American jurisdiction, and were America to 'free' the Philippines it would be to permit the opening up of intertribal civil war throughout the archipelago, just as a 'free' India would mean an India soaked with blood in religious and caste warfare.
>
> "Governor-General Wood, who made a thorough investigation of the general situation in the Islands, and reported against the demand for immediate independence, knows from long experience as a soldier and as an administrator just what are the actual conditions, both of the abilities of the ones who desire to govern and of the disposition of those who are to be governed. General Wood knows that it would be a poor service to the Filipino peoples to turn them over to the unrestrained jurisdiction of the politicos, while as for permitting these politicos to make a mess of their country's affairs under the protection of the Stars and Stripes, devolving upon Washington later to disentangle them, such a thing would never be approved of by the American Administration nor the American public.
>
> "It is a Filipino minority of self-seekers who are forcing the issue in Manila, just as it is a small minority of Chinese, mostly self-seekers, who are leading in the anti-Japanese movement in China. 'Immediate Independence for the Philippines' and 'Immediate Restoration of Port Arthur to China' sound well as slogans for troublemakers, but behind neither is there sound national aspiration or honest patriotism."



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

PEDRO GUEVARA

"My definite purpose," says the new Resident Commissioner from the Philippines "is to secure from the Congress of the United States a final solution of the Philippine problem" for the present status of the Philippines is "not only unwarranted but anomalous."

A recent Associated Press dispatch from Manila would seem to indicate that among the Moros, at least, there are Filipinos who share the Tokyo editor's convictions. We read:

> "Advices received here say the Moros recently pulled down the Filipino flag at the Keithly Garrison, and issued a warning against raising it again, declaring the Moros will recognize none but an American Government, and that they do not want a Filipino Governor, which they have now."

However, the same dispatch tells us:

> "The controversy between Governor-General Leonard Wood and native government officials and party leaders was revived Sunday night when Manuel Quezon, President of the Philippine Senate, and Manuel Roxas, Speaker of the House of Representatives, declared in public addresses that it was their intention 'to reduce the Governor-General to a mere figurehead.'
>
> "Speaker Roxas said: 'Filipino members of the Cabinet and our other Representatives in the Government have encroached on the powers and prerogatives of the Governor-General. That's true. We have encroached upon the rights of the Governor-General, because in that guise liberties are won.'
>
> "Quezon said: 'It will not be betraying any secret here if I say that our object is to reduce the Governor-General of the Philippine Islands to a mere figurehead. It is unpatriotic for any Filipino to stand by Governor Wood in his policies.'
>
> "The Senate President referred to the British self-governing colonies and said that the Filipinos wanted a government similar to that they have."

Meanwhile, the Manila *National Forum* says: "Independence is our aspiration. Peacefully and within the law, let us redouble our efforts to reach the goal. Filipino people, fight on!" The Cebu *Freeman* quotes "the consensus among the delegates to the Pan-American conference" in Chile as declaring, "The United States is blocking the advance of democracy"; whereupon *The Freeman* asks, "Isn't that rather a serious charge to make against a nation whose only purpose in participating in the last war was to make the world safe for democracy?" The lack of satisfaction with American control is wide-spread, contends the Manila *Vanguardia*, remarking:

> "With all due respect, we desire to call the attention of the Governor-General to a manifest truth, namely, that the present political happening implies the attitude of an entire people, through their duly constituted representatives in the Government, and not of only a few. Behind this question of autonomy, of the supremacy of the laws, stand solidly the entire Filipino people."

To obtain independence, new methods are proposed. Says the Manila *Comercio:*

> "To make our demand for independence effective and bring results it would be best if instead of sending missions only to the United States, one or more delegates should be sent to the principal nations of Europe, like Spain and France, and to our sisters-in-language in South America, all of which, we believe, are on our side, to undertake there an intensive campaign of publicity and seek from the authorities there their moral aid in the recognition of the Filipino nation, which fact will be a solid guaranty to our future independence. Once this is accomplished, the United States, properly convinced, will not deny us what by right belongs to us, under pain of receiving universal contempt, which is the worst stigma for a great and democratic nation in the sisterhood of free nations, much worse than the defeat of its arms in a legitimate war."

Meanwhile Pedro Guevara, newly arrived Resident Commissioner from the Philippines, announces his mission through the New York *Tribune* as follows:

> "My definite purpose is to secure from the Congress of the United States a final solution of the Philippine problem. The present political status of the Philippines is not only unwarranted but anomalous.
>
> "When the present Philippine organic act was passed it was the intention of the Congress to give the Filipinos a chance to show that they were able to establish a stable government. A stable government was to be the only prerequisite required of them for the granting of independence. In order that they might demonstrate their fitness for independence, the Filipinos were granted all necessary authority and power in domestic affairs. But experience has proved that such intention may be disregarded any time by the Governor-General, and that he can at will intervene in the minutest details of our government. . . .
>
> "Upon the Filipinos alone is heaped the blame for any inefficiency or failure of the Philippine Government, while, on the other hand, whatever success the Philippine Government may make is credited to the Governor-General alone.
>
> "If conditions continue as they are now, I am sure that foreign investors, other than the Americans, will take the opportunity to establish themselves in the Philippines to the detriment of America's wonderful opportunities there."

NEW YORK'S COMING 14,000,000

THAT NEW YORK CITY, now containing 5,700,000 inhabitants, will nearly treble in size in the next 80 years or less, growing to nearly fourteen millions, is the prediction of experts who have recently rendered a report on this subject. The city, taken together with its environs, embracing in 1920 a total of over 9,000,000 souls, will then, we are told, number no less than 28,765,000, or more than quarter of our present national population. The main conclusions are presented in the form of "A Forecast of the Future Population of the New York Region," by Shelby M. Harrison, director of the social survey of the Plan of New York and Its Environs, contributed to *The American City Magazine* (New York). Mr. Harrison asks: "How many people will the New York Region have fifty or sixty or a hundred years hence?" Not how many should there be, but how many will there be, if past trends continue and nothing is done to control future growth and distribution of populations? He continues:

"These are questions which have to do with the probable future demands of the people of this region for land and building space; and hence questions intimately related to city and regional planning in and around New York. Realizing this relationship, the Committee on Plan of New York and Its Environs decided some months ago that the question should be looked into. The Committee realized also that the problem is one which will need to be grappled with in one form or another through many phases of its planning. Its later studies into industrial, economic, housing, and other tendencies will undoubtedly cast further light upon population trends for particular sections. But in the meantime it seemed desirable, and indeed the logical beginning point, to see what could be ascertained for the region as a whole.

"In addition to estimates made by its own staff, the Committee asked Professors Raymond Pearl and Lowell J. Reed, of Johns Hopkins University, who had recently developed a new method of forecasting population movements, to study the situation in New York and indicate what in their judgment might be expected in the future.

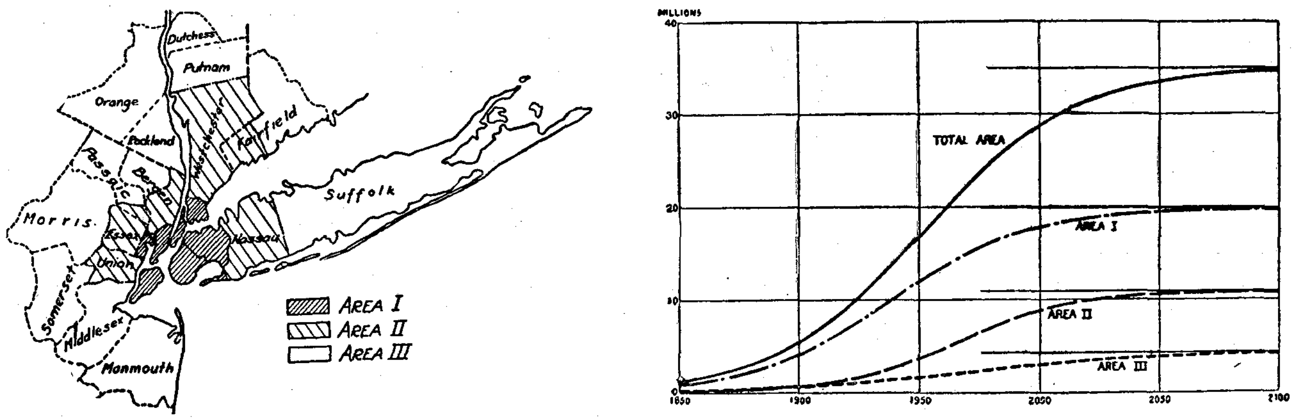
"The figures by Professors Pearl and Reed have just recently become available and have been printed in detail in a report issued by the New York Committee. They have been arrived at through the use of a mathematical formula developed to take account of five major facts:

" '*First*, the area upon which the population grows is finite—the area has a definite size or upper limit. *Second*, since population lives upon limited areas, there must be a definite upper limit to the number of persons who can live on that area; that is, it is inconceivable that populations on particular areas can increase without limit. *Third*, there is also a lower limit to population, which is zero—population obviously can not go below that. *Fourth*, each epoch marking an advance in human culture and economy has made it possible for a given area to support more people. And *fifth*, the rate of growth during each epoch, in so far as it has been observed, varies, being slow at first, then increasing in rate to a maximum, and then decreasing until almost a stationary aggregate of population is maintained.'

"The total area which has been chosen for regional planning in New York embraces over 5,500 square miles and extends into New York State, New Jersey, and Connecticut. This was divided by the committee into three areas. Area I, on the inside, as will be seen on the accompanying map, consists of New York City and the more densely populated parts of New Jersey (Hudson County and Newark), adjacent to the city; Area III, on the outside, includes the belt of rural and semi-rural counties forming the outer boundary of the New York commuting district; and Area II is the territory in between the two—less densely populated than the central portions, but more built up than the rural sections. Separate predictions were made for all three of these areas, for the region as a whole, and for New York City alone. These totals, for the years 1920 to 2000, as found by Professors Pearl and Reed, are presented in the accompanying table. Predictions were also made as to certain elements of the population of New York City, among them the foreign-born people and negroes.

"In presenting these calculations, Frederick P. Keppel, Secretary of the New York Committee, concludes with this pertinent observation:

" 'The fact that the predictions by Professors Pearl and Reed, as well as several others which have been made, point to such great future population aggregates for this region, constitutes in itself one of the strongest arguments for careful and comprehensive planning.' "



THE THREE NEW YORK AREAS AND THEIR EXPECTED GROWTH TO THE YEAR 2100

Predicted Growth of Population of New York City and Its Environs, 1920 to Year 2000

Year	*Total Area*	*Area I*	*Area II*	*Area III*	*New York City*
1920...	9,122,000	6,803,000	1,408,000	944,000	5,731,000
1930...	11,458,000	8,441,000	1,990,000	1,146,000	7,032,000
1940...	14,066,000	10,166,000	2,754,000	1,380,000	8,372,000
1950...	16,841,000	11,878,000	3,700,000	1,643,000	9,672,000
1960...	19,647,000	13,479,000	4,785,000	1,924,000	10,861,000
1970...	22,342,000	14,895,000	5,927,000	2,221,000	11,892,000
1980...	24,806,000	16,086,000	7,025,000	2,514,000	12,745,000
1990...	26,958,000	17,047,000	7,993,000	2,794,000	13,424,000
2000...	28,765,000	17,797,000	8,783,000	3,051,000	13,948,000

OUR HUSKY COLLEGE GIRLS

LESS AND LIGHTER CLOTHING, more physical activity, and bigger appetites have made the college girls of to-day larger and stronger than those of three decades ago, Dr. Clelia Duel Mosher, medical adviser of women in Stanford University, declares in a report in *The Journal of the American Medical Association.* Says Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington) in an abstract:

"She has analyzed the results of thousands of measurements made on women in three prominent colleges, Stanford, Vassar and Smith, and as a result believes that the increase in height and weight is due largely to the exercise indulged in and the more hygienic clothing worn by the modern woman. A study of the physical activities of women at Vassar shows that, during the years 1896 to 1900, over a quarter of the entering girls had engaged in no form of sport before entering college, whereas from 1916 to 1920 only six-tenths of one per cent. were so classified. With increasing physical activity a change to lighter and looser clothing was made. The increased height and weight are explained by the argument that increased physical activity and lighter-weight clothing cause increased appetite and permit better functioning of the bodily organs. 'It is time,' says Dr. Mosher, 'that we cease thinking in terms of the unfitness and weakness of women. This splendid modern woman, grown taller and more vigorous because free from restricting fashions of dress, exercises more and consequently eats more, and has become better fitted to become the mother of fine sons and daughters, the promise of a stronger race.' During thirty years, 4,170 women who have passed through Stanford University show an increase of 1.2 inches in average height, Dr. Mosher found. Out of 7,064 women passing through Vassar in thirty-seven years, there is a gradual increase to 1.5 inches in height, and the same measurements are confirmed by the examination of 10,149 women during a period of twenty-two years at Smith."

926
1926
26
1926
19

Photograph by Eric Stahlberg

COLLEGE GIRL ATHLETES: 1926 CLASS BASKET-BALL TEAM AT SMITH

"It is time that we cease thinking in terms of the unfitness and weakness of women."

Photograph by "Fotograms," New York

"THE SPLENDID MODERN WOMAN, TALLER AND MORE VIGOROUS"

Is due to exercise such as we see in this hockey game at Vassar.

BREAKING QUARANTINE

MEASLES OR SCARLET FEVER means isolation—while the patient is ill. But when he begins to get well—what's the use? This is just the time when home quarantine needs rigid enforcement, we are warned by Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, former Commissioner of Health of New York, writing in *Good Health* (Battle Creek). This is an excellent opportunity for the application of the Golden Rule, Dr. Biggs thinks. Parents who prefer that their own children should not be exposed to infection should be especially careful not to transmit it to others. He goes on:

"Once the patient is convalescent, a natural desire develops to see other members of the household and any visitors who may appear. When the patient is getting well is the time when in the case of many diseases he must be watched to see that he doesn't come in contact with others, particularly young children. It is naturally difficult for a person who feels well to understand how he or she can possibly be dangerous to other people. But such persons are really the most dangerous because they are eager to associate with others.

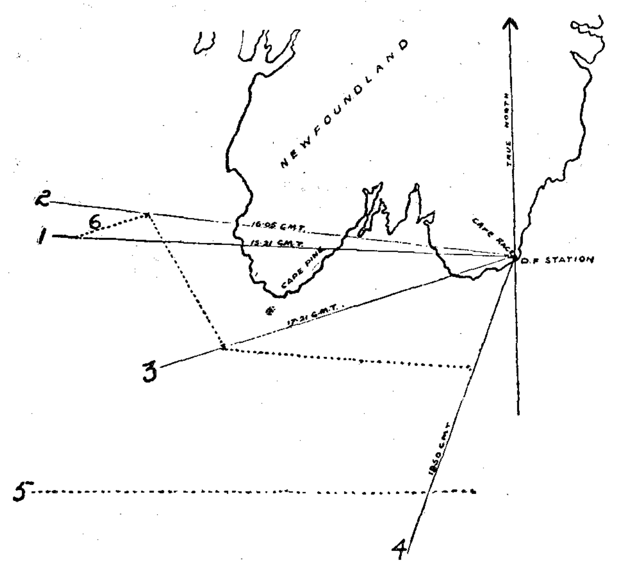
"You mothers and fathers are particularly apt to be lenient if the pet of the household has recovered from all symptoms, is apparently well, and wants to go out in the yard for a little sunlight and fresh air; but you should remember that if your child is unguarded, other children are very likely to crowd around a playmate whom they have missed on account of illness. It was probably in such a manner that your own child became ill.

"Quarantine rules and regulations are solely for the purpose of preventing the transmission of the germs of disease from an infected person to a non-infected person. If for the sake of giving your child more liberty of action you are the indirect cause of the infection of others through their contact with your child, your health board can hold you responsible for your action. Moreover, altho your child may have had a light case, the infection in passing to another child may cause a very serious case and even result in death. The period of isolation for a given disease is based either on actual laboratory tests for the presence of the infectious germ or on the length of time which long experience has shown is necessary for these organisms to disappear. Your personal belief that your child is no longer infective is no excuse for taking chances."

WIRELESS DIRECTION-FINDING AVERTS WRECKS

CANADA WAS AMONG THE FIRST COUNTRIES to foresee the great possibilities of the direction-finding stations and to introduce them as an aid to navigation, we are told by a writer in *The Nautical Gazette* (New York). The Dominion began the erection of these stations over five years ago. Their use was looked upon by some navigators with doubt, and even with disfavor, for it was difficult to convince mariners of the old school that radio could establish the position of a vessel at sea far more accurately than any other method known to science. To quote from the paper just named:

"In time of fog, when the ocean lanes are obscured in haze, and astronomical and other observations are unavailable, and dead reckoning with its uncertainties would otherwise have to be resorted to for the ascertainment of a ship's position, direction-finding supplies the missing link, enabling all ships' masters to determine their location with accuracy. To-day the keenest advocates of direction-finding stations are those who at the outset of the stations were ready to condemn them. Numerous appreciative comments have been received regarding the valuable service rendered ships at sea by the direction-finding bearings furnished by the Dominion Government without the payment of any fee or toll. A unique example of such assistance is mentioned in the current issue of *The Canadian Railway and Marine World*: While off the Newfoundland coast, eastbound, on November 24, 1919, a steamship encountered dense fog. In order to check the ship's position the master obtained a bearing from the Cape Race direction-finding station, which put the ship 20 miles out of position by dead reckoning and soundings. Knowing full well the dangers of the Newfoundland coast, the master proceeded with great caution, and after the lapse of a suitable period, obtained another bearing from Cape Race.



Courtesy "Canadian Railway and Marine World"

HOW RADIO GUIDES IN PERILOUS WATERS

Course of a steamship eastbound on the Newfoundland coast, November 24, 1919. Lines 1, 2, 3 and 4 show direction-finding bearings. Line 5 is the supposed (approximate) course of the ship as calculated by dead reckoning. Line 6 is the actual (approximate) course of the ship as shown by direction-finding bearings.

"This confirmed the previous information and showed the ship still setting to the northward and headed for the eastern shore of St. Mary's Bay, instead of having a clear course well to the south of Cape Pine. The captain thereupon turned his ship southward and an hour and a quarter later he picked up Cape Pine fog whistle. After verifying his new position by a further bearing he forwarded the following message to Cape Race direction-finding station: 'Your bearings have proved very accurate. Ship had set 21 miles to northward since yesterday noon. Can now hear Cape Pine fog whistle.' (See accompanying chart.)

"An example of the disasters that might have been averted had the direction-finding stations been more fully relied upon is the case of a passenger steamship of 9,000 tons gross, bound from Boston to Liverpool via Halifax, with 65 passengers and a crew of 115 men. On March 1, 1920, at 2 A. M., this ship was approaching Halifax in foggy weather and the captain obtained a bearing from Chebucto Head direction-finding station at the entrance to Halifax Harbor. The bearing thus obtained placed the ship between five and six miles nearer shore than the position as disclosed by dead reckoning.

"The master decided, however, that the direction-finding bearing was entirely inaccurate and disregarded it, holding his ship to the same course for a further forty minutes. At the end of that time, still navigating according to dead reckoning, he altered the course of the ship to turn into Halifax Harbor. Ten minutes later, just as Chebucto Head direction-finding station was being called for another bearing, the ship struck, and the request for a bearing was turned into a distress call. All the passengers were taken ashore safely, but six of the crew were lost."

HOBBY-RIDING A HEALTHFUL EXERCISE

AS A FACTOR in promoting health, the hobby, if it is a worthy one, has no limits. This is the opinion of Dr. J. Harvey Cleaver, of Los Angeles, exprest in a paper printed in *The Medical Herald* (Kansas City, Mo.). Dr. Cleaver quotes, at the outset, the opinion of a friend, who once said to him: "The majority of the people that visit your office are cranks on some subject." He goes on:

"I did not deny the statement, because I sensed the truth years ago, that the person with a hobby was worth while, especially so if it was a laudable one. Unfortunately all hobbies are not laudable ones, nor beneficial to their possessors. Vicious habits, wasteful pastimes, harmful indulgence, criminal wickedness may become a veritable hobby and lead to ultimate disaster. However, we wish to dwell more, to deal more, with the optimist, the enthusiast, the idealist, the one with a vision, the prodigy, the genius—one inspired or possest with the conviction that he has a mission, a veritable duty to perform in life. This especially applies to literature, music, invention, statesmanship and countless others of lesser degree.

"Let us recall the various acquaintances that as a pastime, as an amusement, as a recreation pursued some hobby. The collector of postage-stamps, of old and rare coins, of shells, of minerals, of bugs, butterflies, stuffed birds, rare books and pictures. In childhood days the collector of beads, of buttons, marbles, the boy that gathered up everything with bulging pockets. The girl with quilt patches, the young man with neckties of questionable age, wrinkled, soiled, faded, but nevertheless held onto with extreme tenacity. Then later on our friends with the phonograph — canned ventriloquism — just one more record you must listen to. If perchance you escaped with a sigh of relief, you may have landed in the web of the kodak fiend, and for seeming hours you were forced to view and enthuse over an endless chain of dimly outlined monotonous pictures, the central feature usually in each being theirself in various poses—sometimes with fishing-tackle and borrowed or purchased fish.

"To the observing physician, the value of hobbies, under the classification of habits, has no limit as a factor in promoting health. The human body is the most intricate mechanism we have to deal with on this earth plane. The human mind that, for a few brief years at best, pilots this frail housement of the soul over life's tempestuous seas has a responsibility that is appalling to the serious thinker. Nature herself undoubtedly recognizes this great truth, inasmuch as for at least a third of the time she assumes the responsibility herself by inducing sleep. And so this mariner (the mind) through the force of suggestion develops habits that are veritable hobbies that either guides this frail vessel through placid waters, satisfying health-giving streams, or drifts into tempestuous currents of vicious injurious habits—that become hobbies—and if not abandoned, ultimately overtake disaster and end in tragical wreckage. Hence the young should cultivate a love of their work, make a hobby of it if possible—make a hobby of saving, of accumulating something for a future use. To older people who have accumulated sufficient coin of the realm 'to feed and house,' the indulging in laudable hobbies should be encouraged—healthful pursuits and amusements in way of games, of travel by auto or rail, visiting and sightseeing. But the hobby of hunting and fishing, the taking of life for mere pleasure should not be encouraged. Better a hobby that brings sunshine into the lives of those less fortunate, that opens the door of opportunity to the downtrodden, that helps others to help themselves, as has been the hobby of many philanthropists, of whom Andrew Carnegie is a praiseworthy example."

HUNGER AND DOPE

THE NATIONS OF THE EARTH are all undernourished, and this condition, we are now told, is driving them to the abuse of narcotics. Increase in drug-addiction is an acknowledged condition in the United States, and it has been attributed to the effects of prohibition; but Mr. Courtenay de Kalb, making in the *Manufacturer's Record* (Baltimore) the statement with which this paragraph begins, calls attention to the fact that it is a world phenomenon, affecting "wet" countries as well as "dry." Undernourishment he believes to be the cause, or, as he says in his subtitle, the world-wide menace of the drug habit is to be attributed to "lack of adequate food-supplies in proper variety." Americans who may be willing to accept this statement for Germany or Austria will probably balk at applying it also to our own apparently well-fed land; but Mr. de Kalb is sure that he is right, and points to the lowered purchasing power of the dollar, which is reflected, he asserts, in our individual food-purchases and in deterioration of quality, with concomitant desire for all kinds of abnormal excitement. He writes:

HE BLAMES HUNGER

As "the cause of the narcotic habit." Mr. Courtenay de Kalb.

> "Not many weeks ago the great Spanish daily paper, *El Sol*, published a royal decree aimed at the drug habit, fixing severe penalties for importing, selling, buying, shipping, or having in possession a long list of narcotics. An editorial directed attention to the extraordinary increase of the drug habit in Spain during the last few years, and pointed out that the earliest prohibitory decrees had not proved sufficiently drastic.
>
> "The significant thing is that a similar sudden increase in the drug habit has been noted in the United States within the past four or five years, and that it has been urged by the 'wet' faction as due to an abnormal craving for something to stir the system of a public suffering for alcoholic beverages. But if the drug habit develops because of the want of alcohol, how is it that this habit has developed during the period covered by prohibition in the United States at a similarly rapid rate in Spain, where the laws permit the purchase and use of alcoholic beverages?
>
> "Incidentally the editor of *El Sol* refers to the sudden increase of the narcotic habit in all the European countries. The suppression of the drug habit has recently been the subject of serious consideration by the League of Nations. It is evident, then, that this evil is a world phenomenon, with no relation whatever to prohibition in the United States. Indeed, on the showing of the European countries, it appears that the drug habit would increase more rapidly if the other cause of degeneracy were again permitted to exist, because indulgence in alcohol leads to excesses that commonly terminate in despair, predisposing the patient to seek relief in numbing narcotics.
>
> "Recognizing the drug habit as a world phenomenon, as it certainly is, and also recognizing that it has suddenly increased in both 'dry' and 'wet' countries during the last few years, it must be symptomatic of a wide-spread disease. The most significant social conditions that are abnormal are universally high prices, low productivity per man, and consequent unstable financial conditions. Translating this into its ultimate effect, it means, for the great majority of the people, lack of sufficient nourishment. If we correctly appreciate what this signifies we will recognize it as a phase of that 'famine,' in the broad sense, which is one of the Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse. It follows war. It has nothing directly to do with prohibition, any more than the persistent desertion of farms and the reduction of the available quantity of food per man.
>
> "An undernourished people is abnormal, and develops abnormal tastes and cravings. Food from one undernourished country is being shipped to others and this we call business.
>
> "Hunger is the cause of the narcotic habit. It results from undernourished and overwrought nerves, seeking a palliative that should have been found in plenty of proteins and carbohydrates. During the war we used to shout: 'Food will win the war!' With equal truth might we say to-day: 'Food will prevent the narcotic habit!' Plenty of food is an aid to many things besides the mere bodily development, for with it goes a certain spiritual quality predisposing a people to right things, saving them from degeneracy, and from tolerance of political corruption. Good democratic government and good food go together.
>
> "Facts and figures collected in recent tests of school-children in various cities in this country reveal that an alarmingly large percentage are distinctly undernourished. They are found to be suffering from diseases of the teeth, stomach, eyes, and other organs, in consequence of the want of sufficient nourishing food. I believe that the purchasing power of money with reference to the necessaries for family maintenance to-day is about 42 per cent. of what it was in 1910.
>
> "That is not the whole of the story. Complaint is universal that the manufacturers of staples produce goods that will not stand the normal service of goods made in 1910. It is necessary for each man to more frequently buy the same things."

Volume of business based on such methods is not prosperity, Mr. De Kalb points out. He regards it as morally worse even than the narcotic habit to which it helps drive the people through their inability to easily acquire sufficient food to nourish the body. It is a kind of prosperity that secretes a poison that must finally destroy it. He continues:

> "The tendency more and more is to the selection of foods that stimulate rather than nourish. There is a craving for the abnormal in foods as a beginning of deeper and more dangerous desires. The man who seeks the highly flavored viands that tickle the palate instead of satisfying hunger, is on the road to anemia and to abnormal efforts to relieve a weakened constitution.
>
> "At the same time there is developed a demand for nervous excitement, which, in our twentieth-century civilization, is partly supplied by the moving-picture show, with its accompaniment of nerve-racking music in the cheaper halls. We must consider these things. We must seek to provide what is normal and healthy, rooting out the evils that degrade and destroy, else we shall find that we have been living in a fool's paradise, with business humming, but humming the *dance macabre.*
>
> "No more than the periphery of this grave subject has here been touched. At bottom it is a question for practical church help toward an answer to the prayer: 'Give us this day our daily bread.'"

PREDICTING THE CATCH OF FISH—The herring fisheries support thousands of people, and a year when there is a poor run of fish not only causes much misery among fishermen and their families, but involves a waste and wear of equipment which might largely be avoided were it possible to know beforehand how large a catch to look for. Experiments have been recently made on the coast of France to collect data for such predictions. A report to the French Academy of Sciences by M. Le Danois, printed in its *Comptes Rendues* (Paris), presents an interesting hypothesis with respect to the laws governing the movements of schools of fish. He discards the usual theory that the Gulf Stream divides into currents which bathe the various European coasts, in favor of the idea that there is a series of warm "overflows" caused by the expansion of equatorial waters in summer. Assuming this to be correct, important biologic results ensue. For example, his observations in 1921 indicated that the movements of the white tuna fish were closely connected with the displacement of strata of warm water, whose temperature at

150 feet of depth was over 28 degrees Fahrenheit. But 1921 was an unusually bad year for the herring fisheries in the North Sea. M. le Danois attributes this fact to an exceptional entry of the waters of the Atlantic into the North Sea. This influx of water, both warmer and more salty than that ordinarily found in the North Sea, changed the life conditions to which the herring are habituated and, therefore, reacted unfavorably on the catch. The penetration into the North Sea of warmer layers of water from the Atlantic was much less in extent in 1922. This led the observer to expect a good catch in the winter, a prediction which came true. M. le Danois draws the important inference that by studying in August the extent of the waves of warm water entering the Gulf of Gascony, the probable catch of herring in the North Sea during the following winter may be correctly predicted."

A TOBACCO PROPAGANDA SCENTED

THE EXISTENCE OF A SYSTEMATIC propaganda, whose object is to make habitual smokers of our whole population, is charged in a leading editorial in *Good Health* (Battle Creek, Mich.). The writer resents and deplores continued newspaper statements that tobacco has been found to be harmless, or even beneficial, as a result of recent scientific research; and he asserts, on the contrary, that the best authorities continue to regard it as injurious. The present situation is regarded by the writer as the direct outcome of the activities of anti-tobacconists, whose efforts to stop the use of tobacco have naturally aroused the opposition of those interested in it commercially. He says:

"The columns of the newspapers are being filled with articles claiming to emanate from authentic sources which deny that tobacco produces the evil effects attributed to it by scientists, these writers even claiming that smoking is beneficial to the health.

"There has recently appeared in the columns of various newspapers the following, sent out by the Associated Press:

"'London, England, April 12.—The danger to smokers from nicotine poisoning is declared by Dr. E. P. Roger to be "so small as to be almost negligible."

"'Dr. Roger's opinion is based on experiments conducted by himself to determine the action of fire on the tobacco consumed. He has just published an account of them with the conclusions he has reached.

"'He first took ten grains of tobacco steeped in alcohol and water in order to extract all the nicotine. He said the solution was strong enough to kill a dog weighing four stone.

"'He then took a similar quantity of the same tobacco and burned it in a pipe so constructed as to retain the whole of the smoke produced. The liquid resulting was found to have no worse effect on a dog than to trouble his digestion. The dog was of the same weight as the dog on which the nicotine had been used with fatal effect.

"'Dr. Roger says he found that combustion destroys the nicotine, or rather transforms it into cresols, phenols, and other substances which, if they are rather irritating, are nevertheless excellent antiseptics. The pipe or cigaret-holder he says should be kept clean, but with that danger guarded against there is no other. "In these conditions," he states in conclusion, "tobacco may be even good for the health.'"

"Who Dr. E. P. Roger is, is not stated. It does not need a doctor to tell any person of intelligence that a thing which is burned up is thereby destroyed, but in smoking, the nicotine is not consumed. The hot gases drawn from the burning end of the cigar raise the temperature of that portion of the cigar nearest to the burning end to such a degree that the nicotine is vaporized. A portion of the vaporized nicotine is carried into the mouth with the smoke, while another portion is condensed in the cool end of the cigar to be again converted into vapor when heated as the cigar is gradually consumed. That tobaco smoke contains nicotine in an active state capable of destroying life has been demonstrated by laboratory experiments reported by the London *Lancet* and other eminent medical authorities. But such a scientific demonstration is not needed, as every boy who has learned to smoke has furnished ample proof of the fact in the well-known effects produced in all beginning smokers. The universal use of tobacco smoke for the purpose of killing green flies and other greenhouse pests is another every-day experiment which shows clearly enough the toxic effect of tobacco smoke.

"Recently, a physician after seeing the tobacco film sent out by the Race Betterment Foundation, shown at a Young Men's Christian Association meeting, denied the statement made that tobacco raises blood-pressure. It is indeed amazing that any physician should be so ignorant as to be willing to publicly deny a statement which is universally recognized by well-informed medical men. Every medical text-book on the treatment of diseases of the heart and blood-vessels, and every recent treatise on the subject, expressly prohibits smoking, or insists that smoking must be very greatly restricted, on the ground that it raises the blood-pressure.

"The late Doctor Janeway, the eminent heart specialist of New York, in his classical work on the subject of blood-pressure makes the statement that a single cigar will raise the blood-pressure 20 points in one-half hour. Repeated observations by many authorities fully confirm the statement of Doctor Janeway.

"It is true that tobacco also lowers blood-pressure. This is the effect of large doses. Tobacco is a heart poison. In doses in which it is ordinarily used in smoking it causes contraction of the small blood-vessels as do other heart poisons. This naturally increases the work of the heart and so raises the blood-pressure. Larger doses of the poison depress the heart to such a degree that its force is weakened and then the blood-pressure falls. This is a general law in relation to poisons. Small doses which are just sufficient to arouse the resistance of the body excite, while large overpowering doses paralyze.

"It is evident, then, that the fact that tobacco lowers blood-pressure is not a point in its favor, but a knockout argument against its use."

MEDICAL TESTS FOR MOTOR-DRIVERS

THESE ARE REQUIRED IN FRANCE by recent legislation, and something of the kind for England is advocated editorially by *The Lancet* (London). Complications which may arise from the new legislation are discust in a recent number of *Le Scalpel* (Paris). What, for example, asks this paper, is the physician to do who is consulted by an epileptic chauffeur? If the chauffeur insists on continuing his employment, the physician is faced with the disagreeable alternatives of warning the chauffeur's employer or being held responsible for some fatal accident at a later date. To quote the London journal:

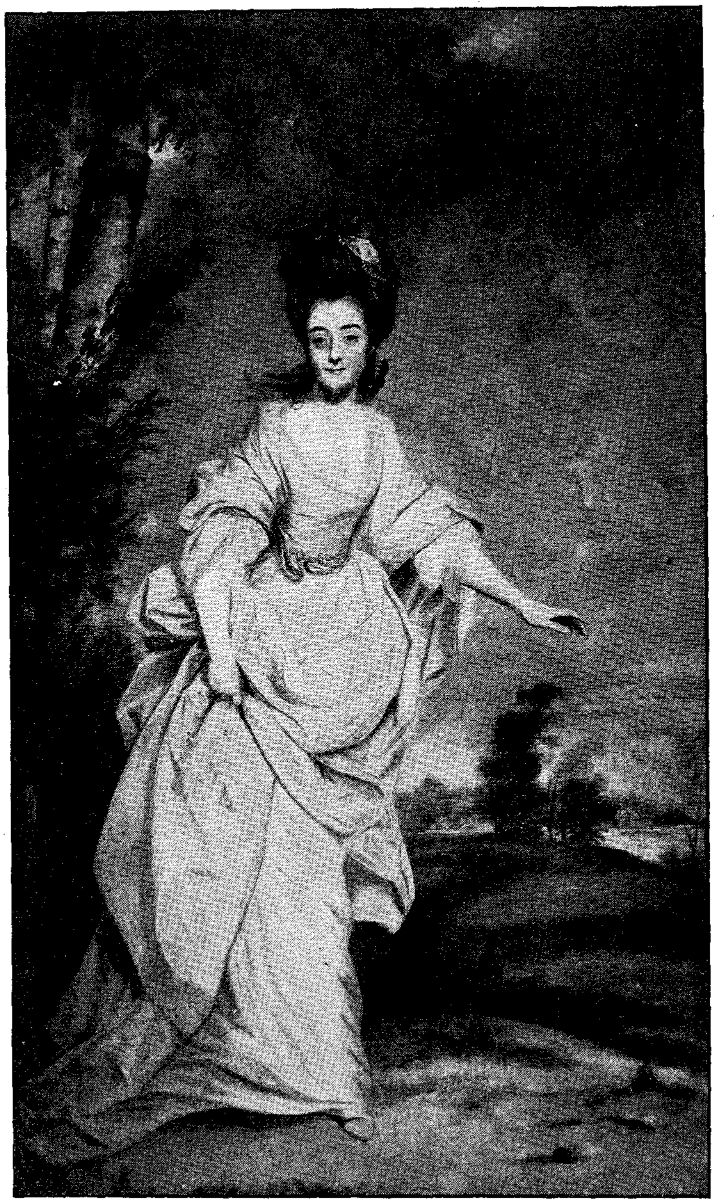
"Among the proposals recently made to the Academy of Medicine in Paris it was suggested that no license should be given to any one under the age of 21, that chauffeurs suffering from faulty vision or hearing should be subjected to a medical examination by a specialist every year, and that no license should be given to any one without a medical examination at which the heart, the arterial pressure, and the functions of equilibrium and coordination have been found to be in good order. The first of these three requirements seems to be overshooting the mark; many fools remain reckless all their lives. and many persons are level-headed while still in their teens. But the other two conditions are worthy of serious consideration; after a recent accident it transpired that the owner-driver of a car was totally deaf, being accompanied on that occasion by his wife, who was also deaf; and it would be well if such diseases as epilepsy, chronic alcoholism, and addiction to drugs were made disqualifications for driving licenses. The objection may be raised that even if medical examinations were enforced as a step to qualifying for a driving license, diseases such as addiction to drugs could easily be concealed, and the true facts of the case might not be revealed till an inquest was held on the driver's victim. But even if the mesh of the medical examiner's net were to prove too coarse for certain slim applicants for driving licenses, it would yet serve a useful purpose in discouraging some of the least physically fit from applying for a license. At an inquest recently commented on in a leading article in *The Manchester Guardian*, the driver's excuse for the accident was, 'I completely lost my head.' As pointed out in the journal, the driver would probably have been able to pass any likely official test in the week before the accident. It is evident, therefore, that no tests, medical or other, can guarantee a fool-proof state of affairs, but it would be well if efficiency tests for motor driving were made as searching and stringent as possible."

LETTERS AND ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

MORE BRITISH MASTERPIECES COMING

"GO IN AND HAVE A LOOK at her, Margot. She is very beautiful." So the elder Lord Glenconner spoke to his little daughter, now the famous Mrs. Asquith, when he sent her down-stairs one evening just to get a book in a room next the one in which hung one of the old connoisseur's prized masterpieces. Mrs. Asquith makes a charming story of it in her autobiography. The picture was Reynolds's "Diana, Viscountess Crosbie," and there have been two owners of it in the Glenconner family since then. The last one, a young man, has parted with it along with another Reynolds; and the British papers, in showing them, carry the despairing headlines, "Destined for America." Drastic duties bear heavily on the aristocracy of England, and the only resort is to part with some of their treasures. Fortunately the Glenconner gallery is said to be not seriously impoverished, even by these losses. A London paper publishes the news of the transaction, but as yet withholds the definite statement that America will acquire them. The pictures are named "Diana, Viscountess Crosbie" and "The Young Fortune-Teller." It seems that:



Courtesy of Messrs. Duveen Brothers, Ltd.

"DESTINED FOR AMERICA"

Reynolds's "Diana, Lady Crosbie," one of the latest British masterpieces to pass from its native country. It brought the painter but 75 guineas.

> "They were bought from Lord Glenconner a few weeks ago by Mr. Arthur Ruck, the West-End art dealer, and a week ago he resold them to Sir Joseph Duveen.
>
> "This explains the apparently contradictory announcements made to-day—one that Messrs. Duveen Brothers had bought the pictures, and that their ultimate destination is unknown, the other, that Mr. Ruck had bought them for a wealthy American.
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> "Dealers agree that these are two of the finest pictures of British art.
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> "Messrs. Duveen Brothers told *The Evening Standard* to-day that they have as yet no idea who may become the permanent owner of these masterpieces.
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> "'Certainly they are not going to America yet,' was the statement, 'but whether they will go or not, we can not say.'
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> "'You could not sell those pictures in this country,' said Mr. Ruck. 'The whole thing is, of course, governed by price.'
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> "'Certainly, the price was a record, but I can not say anything further.'
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> "From that statement and the fact that Reynolds's portrait of Mrs. Siddons reached £52,000 and remained unsold at Christie's some time ago, it is a reasonable deduction that the price paid for these works of 150 years ago considerably exceeds £100,000."

In *The Illustrated London News*, where we see them reproduced, is given a brief account of the two pictures:

> "Great interest was aroused in the art world by the news that the two pictures by Sir Joshua Reynolds had been bought by Messrs. Duveen from the Glenconner collection, which was formed by the late Sir Charles Tennant. Hopes were exprest that, if these pictures are destined to go to America, they would first be exhibited in London by their new owners. 'The Fortune-Teller' is a charming portrait-group of the third Duke of Marlborough's children, Lady Charlotte Spencer and Lord Henry Spencer, in which the little girl is telling her brother's fortune from his palm. Lady Charlotte was born in 1769, and in 1797 was married to the Rev. Dr. Nares, an Oxford professor. Lord Henry was born in 1770, and died in 1795. Both children also figure in a large family group at Blenheim, painted by Sir Joshua. An engraving of the above picture was made by John Jones in 1791. The original was shown in 1884 at the Reynolds Exhibition at the Grosvenor Gallery, to which it was lent by the then Duke of Marlborough. Later, it passed from Blenheim into Sir Charles Tennant's possession, and was exhibited by him at the Old Masters in 1891. The price given for it by Messrs. Duveen was not stated.
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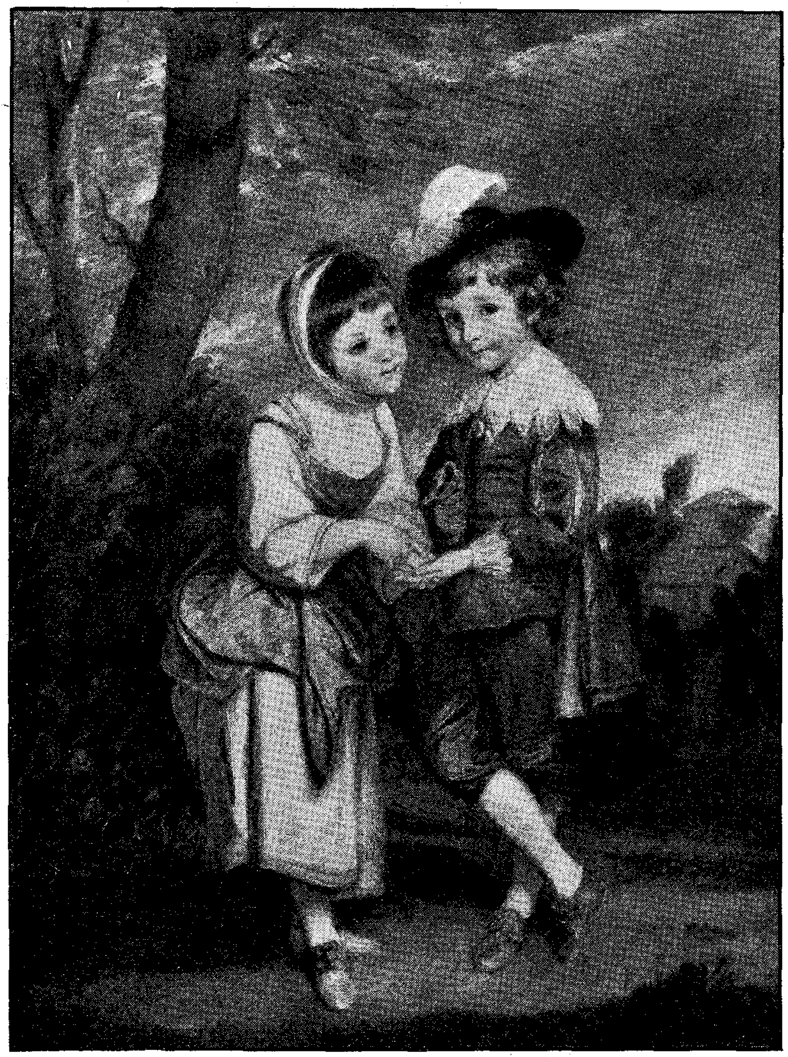
> "Sir Joshua himself received only 75 guineas for the portrait of Viscountess Crosbie (afterwards Countess of Glandore), painted in 1777, when she was known as Miss Sackville, shortly before her marriage to John Viscount Crosbie. She was a daughter of the first Viscount Sackville."

It is perhaps to be expected that the usual outcry will be heard when these pictures embark for America. The question whether or not the British are a nation sensitive to art may be expected to be raised, since they let so many of their masterpieces go. Mr. A. Kalisch discusses the point in the London

Daily News, and exhorts his countrymen to "be more conceited and take our light from under a bushel":

"We had a very good example of our national modesty in respect to art, and our inability to rejoice or mourn at the bidding of the almanac, when a few weeks ago we celebrated (heaven save the mark!) the bicentenary of Sir Joshua Reynolds. An assembly of about two hundred more or less middle-aged ladies and gentlemen listened to three other middle-aged gentlemen, who read three short speeches from typewritten manuscript inaudibly and rapidly, as tho they were ashamed of themselves. I am not suggesting that, as was the case in a historical instance, the whole city should turn out and follow in a gay procession the great picture borne aloft through the streets; but we might have done more—something which appealed to the popular imagination, and made the people at large realize that the name of Reynolds is not the peculiar private possession of Burlington House, but belongs to the whole nation.



Courtesy of Messrs Duveen Brothers, Ltd.

"THE YOUNG FORTUNE-TELLER"

The other painting, "a charming portrait-group," by Sir Joshua Reynolds, recently sold by Lord Glenconner, to come ultimately into American hands.

"So it has been all through; and to say that England possesses the finest school of landscape painting in the world is a platitude, but we are fond of saying it only with bated breath, as if afraid that any foreigner might overhear it. We let the credit for these things rather go to the painters of other countries—we are fond of humbling ourselves before the names of men who in the first instance owe their inspiration largely to our Constables, our Gainsboroughs, our Turners.

"It is almost the same with music. We were content for many generations to allow ourselves to be considered as of no account, as mere imitators of Handel. When a German scholar remarked, having heard a piece by Purcell for the first time, that he might be classed among the best imitators of Handel and Bach, as far as I remember not a voice was raised in protest in this country. The German may indeed have been forgiven for his monumental howler, because apparently there were not many people who realized that when Purcell died, Bach and Handel were both rather naughty boys of ten. The great composers of Tudor times were practically forgotten until their works were disinterred by a few earnest scholars. The tercentenary of Byrd has just been celebrated, but again by musicians only, and not in a way which helps the men and women not musicians to realize that his name is a proud heritage for the whole people, and not for those of his own craft only.

"When we come to consider how we treat the great artists, be it painter, poet or musician, who are still among us, Mr. Fisher's remarks do not apply so fully; in fact, the general complaint is that we have a habit of creating an artificial fame for our contemporaries. This is a question which is perhaps too wide and too delicate to be discust here, and even in this case dispassionate consideration will show that other nations rate their living worthies at least as highly in proportion as we do. At any rate, there is this difference, that on the Continent it is considered much more than is the case here to be part of a liberal education to know about the men eminent in all branches of art, whereas here you will find poets completely ignorant of our contemporary musicians, and living composers lamentably uninformed about the painters and the poets."

PARIS SUPPRESSES AN AMERICAN FILM

THE PARIS POLICE suppress Griffith's film, "The Birth of a Nation." Why? ask some wondering Americans. *Pourquoi?* query some indignant French, including the manager of the theater who stands to lose a goodly number of hundred thousand franc notes. The French newspapers can not answer why. It was M. Poincaré, says one facetious journal. A police official explains: "The assassination of Lincoln might put it into some one's head to assassinate the President of the Council." From another source comes the reason that the film was ordered stopt in deference to the colored citizens of the French Republic. There was an "affair" in the Montmartre district in which Americans refused to tolerate the presence of colored Frenchmen in an amusement place. *Le Petit Journal* (Paris) pursues the story:

"To exact the respect due to black men who were loyal to France and whose war record credits them with innumerable deeds of heroism and devotion, the Government took the proper measures.

"Thereupon, complaints reached the police regarding Griffith's film. One and all, they argued that 'The Birth of a Nation,' both in its spirit and in its action, was an insult to the black race.

"Day before yesterday M. Bouteiller, divisional commissary, was detailed to sit out a public showing at the Marivaux. Yesterday, much to his surprize, the manager of that establishment received orders to withdraw the film.

"Is Griffith's work really an insult to colored Frenchmen?

"'It is out of harmony with French policy in such matters,' say the authorities.

"'It is a historical work, absolutely impartial,' retorts M. Lecocq, manager of the Marivaux Theater, and concessionaire of the film.

"In point of fact, it is a film depicting the War of Secession, which, from 1861 to 1865, ranged the American slaveholders against the Abolitionists—in other words, the South against the North. After the assassination of President Lincoln, the liberated slaves were guilty of certain abuses, asserts Griffith, who acts not only as producer but as historian. These abuses, when set forth on the screen, were what shocked colored people in the audience. Complaints followed, resulting in the suppression of the film."

The trouble, still unsettled, has some further exploitation:

> "'We presented the film with only the best intentions,' say the Marivaux people. 'If we had imagined that it could affront the dignity of colored Frenchmen, we should never have accepted it.'
>
> "The money loss inflicted upon the Marivaux by its suppression amounts to about 200,000 francs. As for M. Lecocq, concessionaire for France and the colonies, he paid 550,000 francs for the rights. Like the Marivaux people, he decided to appeal.
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> "'At any rate, I shall bring suit for damages,' says he. 'As the exploitation of my film was entirely legal, I can not put up with the loss involved in its suppression—a thing it was impossible for me to foresee.'"

L'Oeuvre, another Paris paper, shows that the film went safely through the censor's hands and emerged with only minor modifications. The word "bloodthirsty" was deleted, and also the phrase, "as in the days of the Inquisition," with perhaps a few other quite unimportant changes. The audiences that happened to see the film are enthusiastic. Then the end; whereupon August Nardy, the writer in *L'Oeuvre*, remarks:

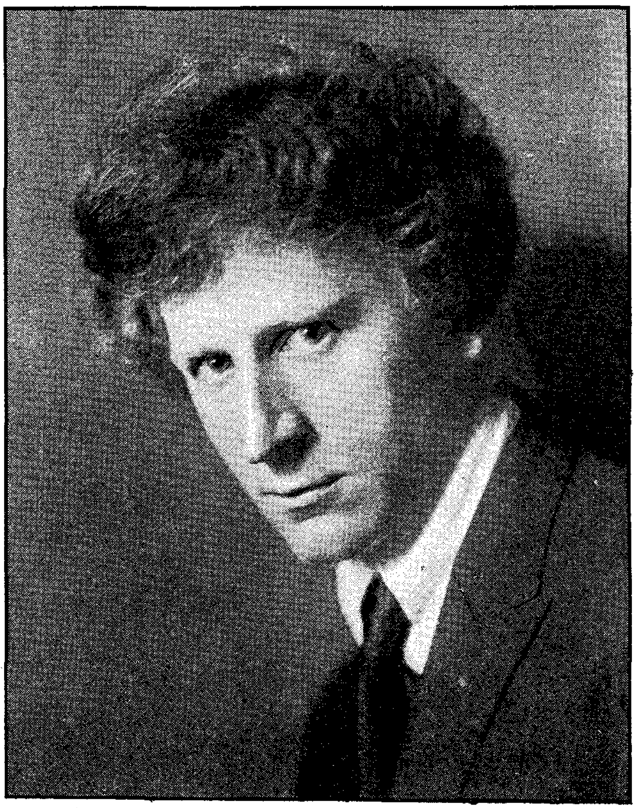
> "It amounts to this, then. A film announced two months ago, and a success in America and England for several years, has been abruptly suppresst—for what reason no one quite knows.
>
> "It does not reflect upon the morals of the negroes. It reproduces with complete impartiality the various phases of the War of Secession. Moreover, care was taken to warn the public by announcing that the war broke out in 1860. . . .
>
> "But of what use, meanwhile, is the board of censors that passed 'The Birth of a Nation?'"

ANGLO-SAXON MUSIC ENTERING THE EUROPEAN SCENE

EUROPE HAS COME TO A REALIZATION that America can produce something besides jazz. Mr. Percy Grainger, the Australian pianist and composer, who several years ago became an American citizen, is authority for this statement, and his opportunity to learn the facts came to him during the past year which he has spent in concert work on the other side. He reports a "keen interest felt in that part of the world in the work of American and British composers." Europe, he says, in *Musical America*, has awakened from her musical lethargy due to the war, and now shows signs of "increased vitality and sincerity." The best of the newer music in Germany harks back to the simplicity and sincerity of classic forms. The open-hearted interest manifested in American music convinces Mr. Grainger that "the present is an excellent opportunity for the publication of European editions of the best American songs." First as to the reawakening:

> "From what I saw of the musical life of Europe, I am convinced that it is to-day healthier, simpler, more vigorous, more sincere and, above all, more musical than it was from 1900 to 1914. The present period in Europe is especially productive in composition, and the people, moreover, are in a highly receptive and sympathetic mood toward the works of composers of other countries. American music is attracting attention everywhere.
>
> "The merely popular themes carried to Europe by restaurant and other orchestras have, I believe, developed this interest in the classical music of this country. They have 'blazed the trail' for it, so to speak. While jazz, which in its best forms is a development of art, is so well known to the American public, it has come as a novelty to the people of Europe, and the interest it has aroused has naturally stimulated inquiry into the more serious work of our composers. Hence the existing demand for American music of the best type.
>
> "When I played compositions by Balfour Gardiner, Carpenter, Cyril Scott, Nathaniel Dett, Guion, Griffes and Dillon, for instance, I realized a spontaneity in the attitude of the listeners which showed me that the serious world of music is as ready to capitulate to the English-speaking composers as the 'popular' public of the world has to American jazz. This was the case in Holland and the Scandinavian countries, and altho I did not play in Germany, I had plenty of opportunity of observing, when in that country, that a similar attitude exists there."

Regarding Frederick Delius, the English composer, whom Mr. Grainger looks upon as "the greatest composer in Europe to-day," he has this to say:



Courtesy of "Musical America"

PERCY GRAINGER

The pianist who sees a European career for American music.

> "He is greater than his contemporaries as Bach was greater than his. While other composers are working in restricted fields, Delius, it seems to me, looks out with broad vision over the whole gamut of human interests and emotions. He is not concerned with the 'isms' of a brief day, but while exceedingly modern and original, he combines the accumulated richness of the heritage of the past in his creative scheme. At once progressive and conservative, he touches the loftiest and most profound depths of art. This he has done, for example, in his 'Song of the High Hills,' his 'Cello Concerto,' his 'North Country Sketches,' and other recent works.
>
> "In celebration of Delius' sixtieth birthday, in January last, concerts of his works were given in several European music centers, and the Delius Festival, at which I was present in Frankfurt, was impressive not only for the majesty and beauty of the music, but also for the great and spontaneous enthusiasm of the public."

Paul Hindemith imprest Mr. Grainger more deeply than any other of the young German composers, for he has "broken away completely from the pre-war philosophy of the German school and is writing abstract music of almost Schubertian simplicity, facility of expression and natural sense of musical color."

> "It seems to me that in the work of Hindemith Germany has returned to music for music's sake. In many highly interesting concerts I heard while in Holland and Germany, I was interested also in works by Arnold Schönberg and Franz Schreker. Schönberg I have always believed in since I first heard his 'Five Orchestral Pieces' in London in 1912. Schreker's 'Kammersinfonie,' exquisitely given by Mengelberg in Amsterdam while I was there, is a work lovely in color and context. In Amsterdam I heard also a masterly interpretation of a Chopin Concerto by Ernest Schelling and Mengelberg, and an interesting work composed by Schelling, whose reception was hearty in the extreme. A Mengelberg performance of Rubin Goldmark's glorious orchestral Requiem is also among the strongest impressions I received on this tour."

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE COLLEGE PRESIDENT

A TRAFFIC COP would seem to be miles apart from a college president, but Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn, lately resigned as president of Amherst College, finds an interesting parallel, in viewing the question of the freedom of teachers. In his discussion, which we see in the September *Century*, Dr. Meiklejohn repudiates the office of college president as synonymous with that of business man, and interprets it as teacher, merging his office and his function with that of the faculty. In taking up the question of responsibility he represents the entire teaching force, president and faculty; and in employing a simile his eye lights on the traffic cop, as one responsible "for" the public which moves across his beat and "to" the sergeant or the captain, or whoever is above him in authority. "Who plays this upper rôle in college life?" asks Dr. Meiklejohn. "We," faculty and president, are in control. "Who has a right to judge our work and ask of us regard for his appraisal?" The whole pageant of possible overseers passes before President Meiklejohn. Responsibility is not to *our students,* he says in italics, for "in the making and working out of plans for teaching and research, we are in control. . . . We can not submit our judgment to confirmation by our students." Nor to *the parents of our students!* "We will not receive boys with qualifications or directions as to how they are to be taught." To *the public* less than to students! "No one can state too strongly the demand which may be made upon us that we be public-minded and public-hearted. But, on the other hand, no one can state strongly enough our need of independence from outside influence." Then there come in *the donors*. A "donor seeks for some one competent to use his money for important ends, and having found the person or the institution which he trusts, he gives the money into its control." *The Church* makes no demands. "The Church with which we have to do does not demand support from us; it gives support to us." The State is as easily disposed of, but when it comes to the *alumni* and the *trustees*, we reach some of the bones of contention in the modern college, and Dr. Meiklejohn's paragraphs demand a fuller quotation:

LATE OF AMHERST

Dr. Meiklejohn, the storm center among college presidents, tells where he thinks trustees and others belong.

> "*Are we responsible to our alumni?* No. Rather are they responsible to us. We have spent ourselves in trying to reveal to them the way of high-minded, intelligent living. Through us, in some measure, they have had the best of life's opportunities. We have a right to an accounting of what they have done with it. That accounting would reveal the success or failure of our work. If graduates are uneducated, then we are nothing.
>
> "But in many external ways the American college has confused its graduates. Not only has it asked for help; it has also sought for favor. Often, and in many ways quite unworthy of itself, it has appealed to selfish and silly loyalties, to provincial and stupid prejudices. And for this 'we' have had to pay. We who are in charge of learning have often craved the favor of men who do not care for learning, and the result is that at times the strain of labor under the hostile scrutiny of thousands of angry, uncomprehending eyes becomes almost unbearable.
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> "But, on the other hand, let it be said that, in terms of its possibilities, the relation of the graduate to his college is one of the finest things in our American social life. It can take up and gather together thousands of men into a common devotion to things high and fine as no other institutional relationship can dream of doing. It may become, and I think is more and more tending to become, a genuine community of learned living.
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> "*Are we responsible to trustees?* Legally, we are; in more essential ways, we are not. Legally, the trustees are the chartered body, possest of all the rights which the commonwealth bestows. Legally, 'we' are the servants of the trustees; we are engaged by them and paid by them; we may be dismissed by them, and in matters of policy and procedure we may be overruled by them. And yet this legal relationship is a superficial one. A college in which teachers were 'dismissed' would be a sorry thing. A college in which faculty and president were overruled on academic issues would be something other than an institution of learning.
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> "And here it is well to remember that the granting of rights to boards of trustees as we now have them rests upon a historical confusion. The men first commissioned by States to establish universities and to care for learning were groups of scholars, and the rights and duties assigned to them were the rights and duties of scholarship. Only gradually has there grown up behind these the second group—the board of property-holders and business managers. Legally, the powers formerly granted to scholars belong now to the 'legal' board. But essentially they do not. If boards of trustees, as we now have them, were to claim in actual fact and procedure the rights and privileges granted to those in charge of scholarship, it would be inevitable that such boards should be abolished. In an age of material growth those boards have an exceedingly important secondary task to do; but the trustees who understand their task know that it is secondary rather than primary. They know that scholarship may never be made subservient to the material forces by which it is sustained."

There remains some positive after all these negatives. There would seem to be left only one conclusion, "I am responsible to myself alone." But Dr. Meiklejohn calls this a "very bad phrase." "Now and then you find one who is much more interested in the freedom and ultimacy of his own thinking than in the corresponding rights of other men." There are, however, "two relationships in which the scholar feels and acknowledges responsibility." Thus:

> "The first and lesser of these is the relation to other teachers and scholars, to other seekers after the truth. The second and greater responsibility is that which 'we' feel and acknowledge toward the truth itself. In these two, so far as an answer to our question is possible at all, the answer will, I think, be found.
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> "The lesser responsibility is immediate and certain. Every scholar has regard for the judgment of other scholars. There is a fellowship of learning in which all alike are enrolled, an enterprise of learning in which all are engaged. And in this enterprise each worker is responsible to his fellow-workers. What he may do depends upon what they have done. Upon what he does they try to build. And as they build, sooner or later they find him out. If his work is straight and true, it stands their test. . . .
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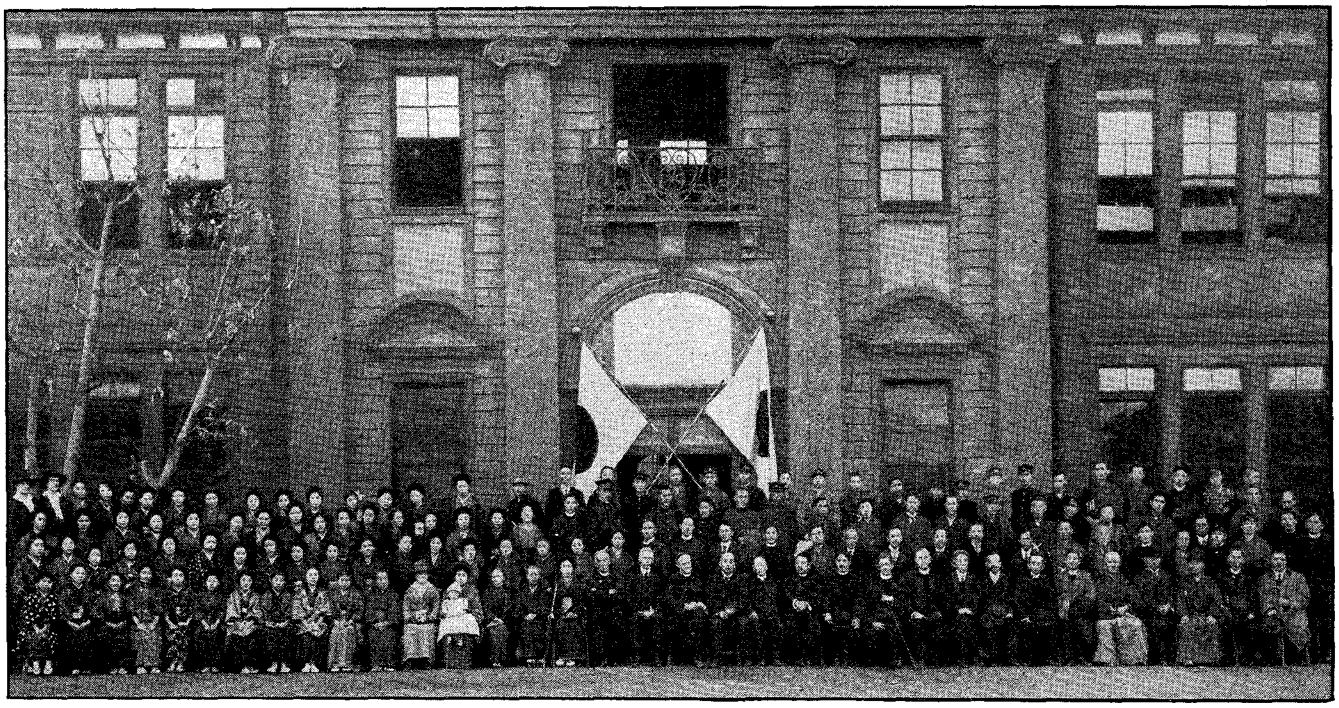
> "But the second responsibility, tho more remote, is still more urgent and compelling. As against the truth which scholars have there is the truth for which they strive, which never is achieved. It is in terms of this that final judgment must be given. In terms of this each man must wait assessment of his work, the measuring of the value of the thinking he has done. What have you done for truth? for knowledge? is the major question. Here is, I think, our real responsibility.
>
> "But is this truth a something other than ourselves, a something apart to which we may acknowledge our responsibility? I think it is. I think that thinking means that somehow in the very nature of the world itself there is a meaning which we seek, a meaning which is there whether we find it there or not. That meaning is the final standard of our work, the measure of all we do or hope to do or fail to do. To it we are responsible."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

SPIRITUAL LESSONS FROM THE EARTHQUAKE

"GOD MOVES IN A MYSTERIOUS WAY HIS wonders to perform," and as Japan peers above her ruins some speculate whether her recent visitation of earthquake, fire and flood is a divine punishment for her sins. Senator William E. Borah told a Methodist conference, according to a press account, that the earthquake might be God's judgment on the nation for its crimes against Korea. Yet, if that were true, how could we escape a similar visitation? How many earthquakes would be necessary to punish our national crimes, from our broken treaties with the Indians to our treatment of the Haitians? "What form of celestial wrath," asks the New York *Call*, "will purge us of lynchings, race wars, the barbarities of prisons and convict camps, the ruthlessness of industrial oppression?" Imagination might picture a more terrible catastrophe than that which has befallen Japan. But it is bad science, bad philosophy, bad religion, thinks *The Call*, to hold such a theory. It doubts the "efficacy of earthquakes as a means of grace," and thinks that one of the greatest obstacles to human brotherhood is the notion that justice means vengeance. "How can we expect to cure that fault in man if we continue to think of God as a sort of super-Mussolini bombarding indiscriminately with terrestial fires whole cities of men, women and children in Japan because some Japanese in former years cruelly mistreated Koreans?" Moreover, as press reports inform us, the earthquake was as destructive of Christian church as of pagan temple, and the loss of Christian missions will be enormous.



A PLAYTHING OF THE EARTHQUAKE

St. Paul's Episcopal School for Boys, in Tokyo, which, tho a modern building, went down during the convulsion like a house of cards before a child's breath. Many other Christian missions in the disturbed area shared a similar fate, and the general loss will be enormous.

Earthquakes and scientists, says the New York *American*, "have taught human beings one thing at least, not to blame the Ruler of heaven and earth when things go wrong." With all the tragedy and horror, asserts the Rev. Arthur Wilde of London in an interview with the New York *World*, "we must remember that these great upheavals are part of the earth's development. They are no evidence of a lack of divine care." Mr. Wilde, who comes to fill the pulpit of a Swedenborgian church in New York, believes that what appears to us such a terrible catastrophe is not unseen by divine Providence, and says, "of this we are definitely sure, that every soul hurried into eternity has found a welcome in spiritual realms. No catastrophe of nature is ever allowed to injure the spiritual development of a single soul." God's ways are just, even when most mysterious, asserts the Omaha *Sunday Bee*, and "to speak of God's wrath is a figure of speech unworthy of use." Natural processes go on in response to the general plan, "whether it be to bless or confuse."

> "Scholars and the simple alike stand abashed in the presence of these fundamental truths. Wise men have weighed them, and only the foolish have denied them. Job discust them with Eliphalet and Bildad, and in the end exclaimed, 'Tho He slay me, yet will I trust Him!' That faith, and that alone, will reconcile mortal man to the ways of God, which are yet inscrutable, and past finding out. When man sufficiently masters himself to set up a just and perfect balance within himself, he will be so much nearer to the goal of understanding, yet not in this life will he come to a place where he will know it all."

Yet, believes the New Haven *Journal-Courier:*

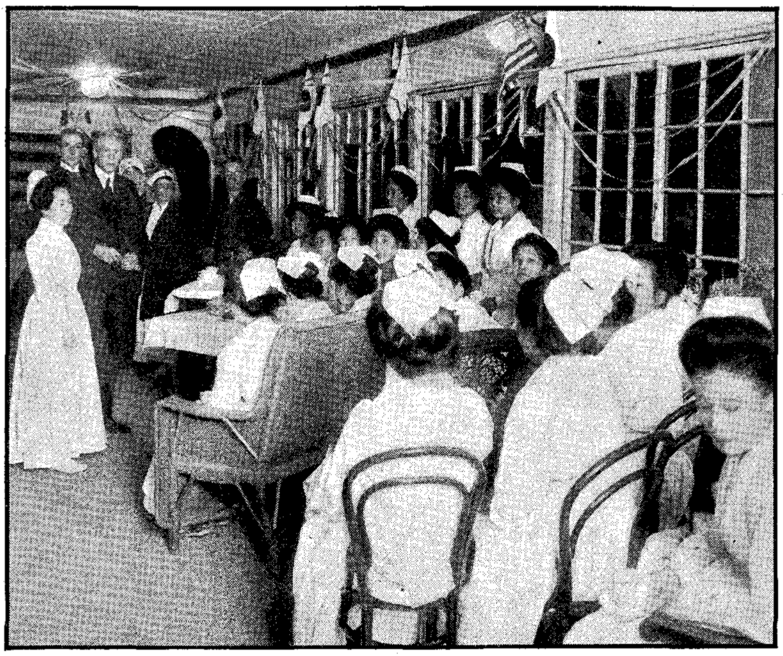
> "One need not be a mystic nor fanciful in his search for causes who thinks he sees in these incredible and inexplicable occurrences among the nations—wo piled on wo, and shock and alarm and extent of distress beyond any record, of which even the World War was but an item—some stern call of Heaven to men to rise to a higher level of living, to cast out the devils of a frankly unwholesome civilization, to cease talking of brotherhood and to practise it, lest worse things befall the race. At

our hand is a superbly equipped universe, but between pride and ambition, luxury, envy and hate, seemingly men will not prove worthy their legacy nor be simple, kind and good."

Other lessons for puny man are found in the awful facts of nature, in the convulsions which occasionally shake the world to its foundations. In the opinion of *The Wall Street Journal:*

"One thing the Great War bid fair to do for us was to correct, in a measure, our hysterical fear of death. We learned, or should have learned, then that there are many things in life worse than death, and we have had some lessons to that effect since November, 1918. Within a few months the business of life will be proceeding much as usual in the devastated regions of Japan. The Sicilian is still planting tomatoes on the warm and fruitful slopes of Mount Etna, and the disaster of Messina is a memory. Land values within the possible reach of lava from Mount Vesuvius are among the highest in Italy, with Pompeii and Herculaneum as a warning plain for all men to see.

"There is a rightness about all this which there is no need to call fatalism. The world will return to sanity when it has corrected its sense of proportion to a truer conception of man's relationship to the Divine."



ONLY ITS NAME AND MEMORY REMAIN

St. Luke's Hospital, with some of its staff, maintained in Tokyo by the Episcopal Church, is reduced to ruins by the earthquake.

But this seems to be an event to which creation moves but slowly. The most colossal and most wantonly wicked of the wars which have drenched the world in blood has seemed at times, says the New York *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, as if it had shifted all foundations but those of the physical globe itself, and now these seem to be shaking. Has, then, "man's wicked folly reached and disordered them, his murderous riot upon the surface somehow affecting the interior strata? Again, we do not know, but we can at least give a passing thought to the needlessness of men's slaying one another, for Death never ceases his work, and anon comes an earthquake or an eruption and sweeps away tens of thousands at once. Men and women will all go in turn, without resort to murder or self-murder; they might sensibly call a little patience to their aid and wait." Our present duty is plain—to succor the victims. We have ready, *The Chronicle* reminds us, the Red Cross, "the most Christlike institution on earth, and one that has proved its practical efficiency." In sending aid, we are not likely to fail. Yet, we are told, the lesson goes deeper.

"If one, with God, is a majority, millions when against God and struggling in defiance of His eternal laws are potent only in hurting themselves and others. This is what we accomplish by our selfishness, our jealousies, our mean attempts to make classes and divisions and blocs out of what is really one great people. The world is not yet at peace, and we here are not contributing as we might toward restoration, because we are quarreling among ourselves.

"We see the misery of a debased currency, yet many thousands among us are ignorantly pushing to debase ours also, through lowering its substantive buying power. Courage, faith, industry, calmness of mind, moderation in language, patience to bear each his small share in the common trouble—these virtues, as practically helpful as they are theoretically admirable, would lighten our burdens and thus make us better and sooner able to help lighten those of the outside world."

WILL ROGERS FOR THE PREACHERS

BIRTH AND DEATH mean more serious obligation, generally speaking, to the manse than to any other home. Salaries are inadequate to care for an addition to the household, and they are equally insufficient to pay the premiums on a life insurance policy to care for the wife and children when the pastor goes to join the choir invisible. Most congregations take it too literally that the Lord will provide. He will, and it is suggested that the congregations be made the agents of His bounty. The suggestion comes from a quarter usually and unfairly suspected of harboring little sympathy with the Church and pulpit. Will Rogers, the lariat-throwing monologist, who combines much common sense with his humor and often hides a sermon in his jokes, comes to the defense of the underpaid minister. In an article in the New York *Times*, which is copied in *The Eastern Underwriter* (New York), he writes:

"Make each congregation, when their minister has an increase in his family, raise his salary on a pro rata basis and so on for each child. Why should a man, preaching and trying to support eight children, be paid no more than a single one with only the upkeep of a tennis racket to worry about? Besides he can live cheaper; somebody is always asking him out to dinner. But whoever asked a preacher with a wife and ten kids out to dinner? No, unfortunately, our Christian spirit hasn't reached that far yet.

"Now, before we start in regulating the affairs of all the world and all our neighbors, let's do a little humanity work right under our nose. I am going to do some missionary work, for it looks like a fertile field. Who will be the first congregation, no matter what denomination (only the House of David barred)?

"Who will be the first one to insure your preacher; who will raise his salary on the arrival of each future citizen? Now get busy and let me know, and I will see that you get deserved publicity and proper thanks through the papers I write for. Now, come on, what are you going to be, a humanitarian or just a church member?"

Wide attention was given to the article, we are told, and it was copied in many newspapers. Many periodicals published by the life insurance companies took up the suggestion as a basis for editorial comment. *The Eastern Underwriter* quotes this from the Mutual Life Insurance Company:

"Mr. Rogers made a great suggestion. It's a solution of a problem that has long been baffling those interested. We hope his message—or the results of it—will reach every village and town in the United States and Canada. Without trying to belittle any of the present endowment or other provisions made for the support of retired clergymen, which, however, would seem to be inadequate, we state our belief this suggestion opens up an opportunity for life insurance to perform another wonderful service. We have no doubt that agents will be quick to perceive the value of the suggestion and quick to avail themselves of the opportunity."

ON THE DEVIL'S TRAIL IN THE "WHITE LIGHT" DISTRICT

An evangelist preaching in Columbus Circle, New York, where "men and women of every kindred and tribe and tongue assemble to have their souls revived," and where the devotions "are vigorous, manly, aggressive and often belligerent."

RELIGION SERVED HOT

BE HE JEW OR GENTILE, Catholic or Protestant, whoever passes through Columbus Circle, New York, at night is apt to hear a muezzin-like call to service and prayer. For in Columbus Circle, within sound and sight of one of the city's most famous palaces of pleasure, and within the radius of the "White Light" district, where more automobiles pass than at any other one point in the United States, preachers of all sorts and of all faiths, and of none, harangue the passing throngs. And always they have a hearing. Often it is the son of some distant Western hamlet or of some Southern cross-roads village who, hearing a half-forgotten phrase, stops to look and listen. As often it is an emigrant from Italy, Ireland, Poland or Russia who is halted by the message. It is the place, says a writer in the New York *Herald*, in which men and women of every kindred and tribe and tongue assemble to have their souls revived. And "whether you are a Presbyterian or Baptist, Methodist or Catholic, Jew or free thinker, you will find your faith represented, and in some instances represented very intelligently at this common meeting-place of mankind." These devotions are not conducted in a namby-pamby style, we are told. "They are vigorous, manly, aggressive, and often belligerent. John Calvin and Martin Luther in their palmiest days never made the truth more poignant or hurled their ink-bottles at the devil in a more determined way." And to the writer,

"It is no wonder that these religious workers have become earnest and urgent and skilful in their pleadings to Almighty God for the cleansing and purifying of this great city. Poison and slime are comparatively easy to attack; a definite drastic method is employed to meet these. The law of the land is always ready to exterminate the evil which has become intolerable to the masses and dangerous to the conduct of business and organized society. It is a more subtle enemy that challenges the best efforts of these Christian workers. This enemy is indifference to the high standards that were taught in some far-off home and developed in the churches of small towns and cities.

"The real task is to bring the men and women who have, in a very natural way, wandered from their early standards back to a workable system of living in a more complex state of society. And just here we have the reason for these innumerable agencies that are earnestly endeavoring to popularize Christian ideals."

They reach people whom the organized churches are often unable to touch. For instance, the *Herald* writer recently heard an ordained minister who "preached with dignity and power and held his audience until he had finished." He "is overcoming the criticism commonly passed about the coldness and stiffness of the churches, and is setting a mighty good example for others in the effort to make religious services reach out to those who will not attend a regularly appointed service." Again,

"One of the speakers—a young business man who stript himself of coat and hat and collar and necktie—preached the Gospel with such intelligence and power that one was reminded of the revival services of Wesley and Whitfield and Moody, when shouting was not at all an unusual thing. He was like a tiger at bay, for in that audience were atheists, agnostics, freethinkers, rationalists and scorners. He knew many of them by sight, and in turn had listened to them preach. Several times he stopt and requested them in no uncertain terms to stop arguing or to get away entirely, and in a short time had so conquered the vast majority of his listeners that they closed in around him with the intensity of a prize-fight mob seeking seats at the ringside. 'Come on, ye must be born again!' he shouted. And they came and many shouted 'Amen' and 'Hallelujah'!

"But the next two speakers were different. One had started out alone. He was an orthodox Jew, attacking the divinity of Christ and the New Testament. But it soon became a heated dialog. An orthodox Gentile happened along and attacked him feverishly. Finally they settled on one topic of discussion: 'Is Jesus of the New Testament the Promised Messiah of the Old?' Then they tried to appoint a president who would direct the speakers and hold them to their appointed time. But it was impossible, for the president must be without prejudice, and how could he be without prejudice if he was either a Jew or a Gentile? But they did agree to let the audience act as judges, and the contest got under way. The Jew was a Pharisee of the Pharisees and a lawyer; the Gentile, a converted atheist, who preached almost entirely to Jews in lower New York. They were both good. They were well matched mentally and physically. They rose to their climaxes with skill in argument and gesticulation; but the contest was a draw—neither one could claim a complete victory. It was purely a racial decision. 'The Jew wins,' cried a part of the mob. 'The Gentile wins,' screamed the other part. But one thing is sure, the Jews in that crowd went home better informed about their own religion and many of the Gentiles were lifted from their lethargy to an active, living faith.

"Most of these men were in dead earnest. The eternal wellspring of the soul—hope—was searching for its goal of happiness. They certainly offered determined proof that religion now, as it always has been, is the most important question in the minds of men. Who knows how deeply these people are touching the black heart of the underworld, or the indifferent heart of those who have by degrees abandoned their early standards? Who knows how much of the poison of the serpent which flows through the veins of all men to defile and destroy has been driven out by the divine alchemy of their transforming message?"

CURRENT POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department cannot be returned.

RECENTLY a British admiral called for an artist to picture the scene when President Coolidge took the oath of office. Mr. Robert H. Davis has done it in verse, but as the picture is full-length, our space requires some curtailment. It appeared in the New York *Herald:*

GOD WILLS

By Robert H. Davis

August 3, 1923, 2:43 A. M.

Facing his father, and with his wife at his side, Calvin Coolidge was sworn in by the light of a coal-oil lamp as the thirtieth President of the United States at 2:43 this morning, standard time, in the parlor of the Coolidge homestead, directly across the road from the house in which he was born.—*Associated Press, August 3, Plymouth, Vermont.*

I

Rouse yourself, young man,
Rise from your bed—
From westward comes ill news:
The President is dead!

Cast off the garb of dreams,
Shake sleep from out your eyes;
The ether throbs your name as the Dark Angel flies.

What matter it be late?
That night lies on these hills?
Come forth and serve the State—
God wills.

No pomp to greet you, Sir,
No trumpet at your gate;
Only the stars look down—
And this is Fate!

The President is dead!
A scroll of life is read.

II

Light the coal-oil lamp;
Husband the flame.
Within that rustic room
Vague forms appear,
Mingling, whispering, all in solemn mien—
What great event is here?

Humble indeed the setting of the stage:
A plowman's home, a simple fireside,
Roofed full a century
Against the snow and rain
And the high winds that ride
Vermont's green mountains like a hurricane.

The President is dead!

How still the scene to-night,
How sentient the air.
The elms hang listless,
Silence broods—save here and there
The half-heard speech of earnest men,
The soft voice of a woman
Now and then.

The President is dead!

III

Father and son stand face to face,
Nor blood of kings flows in their veins:
Two of the Anglo-Saxon race
Born of the soil.
Marchers they, who found their place
In the pageant of toil.
And lo, in the dark of that pregnant hour,
Destiny calls the son to power,
To steer a ship whose captain died
Holding the helm in an ebbing tide.

. . . .

THE heart of every alumnus will respond to this in the September *Scribner's* for there is a "Prof. Dickson" in every college:

OLD "PROF." DICKSON DIES

By Carl Holliday

Old "Prof." Dickson's dead at last;
Sixty years have come and passed
Since he first taught in bleak North Hall.
Taught the "boys" their classic lore,
Taught their sons—and even more—
Taught their grandsons. Strange indeed
How they came and went! What speed
They made to hear the world's shrill call!

Old "Prof." Dickson explained great books,
All the time with keen, shrewd looks—
Up there in rickety North Hall—
Sizing up each soul's estate,
Teaching each to do, not prate;
Saw some rise, saw many die;
Death called him too—by and by.
Possessions? Books and books—that's all.

. . . .

Lo, at the gates of Heaven a multitude standing and waiting,
Expectant, peering through cloud-land, excited and smiling like people
Who await at an earthly station the train that bears them their loved ones!

Waiting they gaze down the mystical valley of cloud-land. Impatient
They seem for the guest whose coming had long been delayed and whose absence
Had caused in their hearts a sense of some vague incompleteness of living.

Then a shout from a glorified youngster: "He comes! There he is! He is coming!"
A buzz of excitement and giggling, sly poking of ribs; and swiftly
The soul of the boy unrolls the gossamer folds of a banner,
A banner like air, but distinct with the colors that loftily over
The towers of gray North Hall had flown when in triumph of battle
The stalwart squad of the College had carried the ball past the goal-line.
And now o'er the ramparts of Heaven an eager boy-soul waves it madly!

And behold! up the road that winds billowing softly to Heaven's high portals
Comes old "Prof." Dickson, walking sedately, as ever, and bearing
In one lean hand the ghost of his old and familiar green note-bag;
Reading with studious calmness a manuscript tattered and yellow—
The notes of his lecture on Milton's *Paradise Lost!* Oh, then
What a bedlam bursts forth at the gates of High Heaven! What rhythmical roaring
Of the wild college-yell that for sixty long years had re-echoed and bellowed
Through the halls where so calmly "Prof." Dickson had taught callow youth the beauty
Of letters and living! What cheering! What raising of ghost-filmy banners!
And singing of *Old Alma Mater!* Gray chaps who in days long since vanished
Had heard in North Hall this identical lecture on Milton's grim epic.
Now waving their diadems, shouting a welcome! And whooping and swinging
His gossamer college banner, that boy-soul redoubles the turmoil!

Calmly came old "Prof." Dickson, lifting his eyes from his papers,
And smiling to hear what so oft on the wide college campus had roused him
From study and meditation of those who had written the record
Of the sorrows and joys of the earth-life. And thus into Heaven's dominion
Midst thundering cheers of his "boys" walked quaintly their old "Prof." Dickson.
Unaware that the roar and the tumult of welcome were all in his honor!
Proudly he looked upon them: "I take it you won in your battle."
And up through the streets of Heaven "Prof." Dickson led the procession
Of boys who had sat in North Hall and learned from his lectures their "classics."

. . . .

Old "Prof." Dickson's dead at last;
Sixty years have come and passed
Since he first taught in bleak North Hall.
Left no money; books—his hoard;
"Resolutions by the Board."
But my! what cheers rocked Heaven's wall!

THOSE who haven't hunted—perhaps those who have—can see something unsportsmanlike in decoys. *The Atlantic* has this seasonal verse:

TO A WILD GOOSE OVER DECOYS

By Lew Sarett

O lonely trumpeter, coasting down the sky,
Like a winter leaf blown from the bur-oak tree
By whipping winds, and flapping silverly
Against the sun—I know your lonely cry.

I know the worn wild heart that bends your flight
And circles you above this beckoning lake,
Eager of neck, to find the honking drake
Who speaks of reedy refuge for the night.

I know the sudden rapture that you fling
In answer to our friendly gander's call—
Haloo! Beware decoys!—or you will fall
With a silver bullet whistling in your wing!

Beat on your weary flight across the blue!
Beware, O traveler, of our gabbling geese!
Beware their weedy counterfeit of peace!—
Oh, I was once a passing bird like you.

HOMERIC lines sometimes crop out in English poetry: rarely the whole poem. Perhaps Miss Widdemer rebels against the restraint and gets a freer rhythm. The first number of *The Wanderer* (San Francisco) prints this:

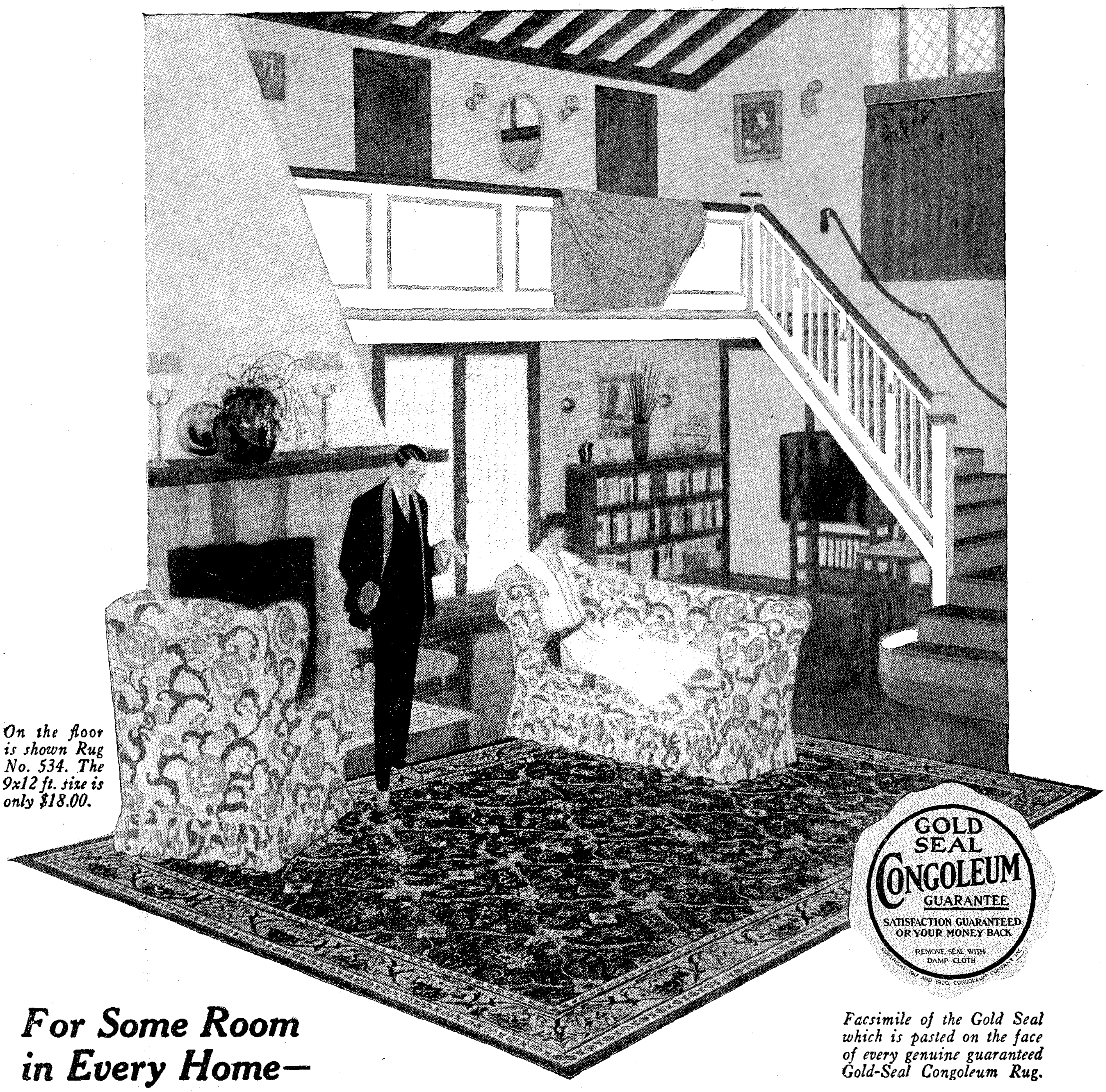
COUP DE GRACE

By Margaret Widdemer

I am moving about the world in a circle of curious silence;
My lips and my heart and my hands feel pulseless and numb and still;
It is done, the sound in my ears of the horrible crash and breaking
When the towers of my faith fell headlong, shattered, from off their hill:

The people stare as I pass with my icy peace around me—
Can they see them, the shards I see, that were towers of rose and gold?
Do they turn because of my eyes fixt wide on a place of ruin,
As I pass them, speaking and moving from my circle of far-off cold?

I suppose I shall presently wake to the pain of the wounds I was given
When my life lay crushed in the ruins that last night were so strong and high . . .
But now for a merciful space there is only the cold . . . and the silence . . .
And nothing left more to break—and nothing left more to die.


GOLD SEAL
CONGOLEUM
GUARANTEE
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR YOUR MONEY BACK
REMOVE SEAL WITH DAMP CLOTH

On the floor is shown Rug No. 534. The 9x12 ft. size is only $18.00.

Facsimile of the Gold Seal which is pasted on the face of every genuine guaranteed Gold-Seal Congoleum Rug.

For Some Room in Every Home—

What a charming room!—rich in atmosphere yet so homelike in its detail. Quaint balcony, intimate fireplace, gay cretonnes—and a Congoleum Rug to set it all off!

No matter whether it's a room in a cozy apartment, city home, summer cottage or farmhouse, there's an appropriate Gold Seal Congoleum Rug for it. There are designs for every room—rich, elaborate, Oriental motifs for living rooms and dining rooms; dainty floral effects for bedrooms, and neat blue-and-white and brown-and-white patterns for bathrooms and kitchens.

These attractive rugs require so little care—a boon to the woman who does her own work! A light going-over with a damp mop and they are spotless. And they cling tightly to the floor as though they were a part of it—never turn up at the corners or edges.

Ask your dealer to show you these rugs for you must see them to appreciate them fully. You will be amazed at the very low prices.

6	x 9	ft.	$ 9.00
7½	x 9	ft.	11.25
9	x 9	ft.	13.50
9	x 10½	ft.	15.75
9	x 12	ft.	18.00

The pattern illustrated is made in the five large sizes only. The small rugs are made in other patterns to harmonize with it.

1½	x 3	ft.	$ .60
3	x 3	ft.	1.40
3	x 4½	ft.	1.95
3	x 6	ft.	2.50

Owing to freight rates, prices in the South and west of the Mississippi are higher than those quoted.

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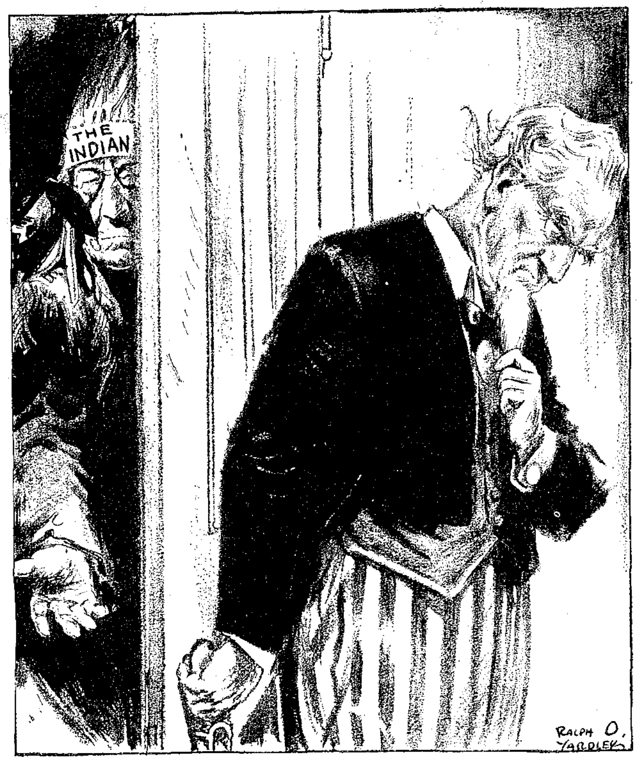
A RED-LETTER DAY FOR RED AMERICANS

"AMERICAN INDIAN DAY," the fourth Friday of each September, is being celebrated this year on September 28, with a very real nation-wide awakening as to what the red man means to those who have "adopted" his country, and what the invaders owe him. There is hope that it may become a real "red-letter day" in the history of the Indian, announces the editor of the Dayton *Journal*, as a result of the recent great meeting, in New York City, of a number of associations interested in Indian welfare. A particularly favorable sign, adds the New York *Times*, is found in the report of the Committee of One Hundred, appointed some months ago by Secretary of the Interior Work, to confer on Indian problems. They are drawing up a "Program of Rights" for the American Indian, or the "Amerindian," as a good many ethnologists and historians are beginning to call him. The amount of our culture which we have derived from these "original landlords of America," the real nobility of much of the aboriginal attitude toward life, finally the present state of our Indian population, these authorities agree, make them worthy of more intelligent treatment than they have had. The basis of the Committee's report, as stated by Dr. Herbert J. Spindin, of Harvard University, seems to be that we ought to develop, rather than destroy, "their pride of race," and that they "should be encouraged and permitted to undertake as great a degree of self-government as possible." These are both ideals for which the Indians themselves have been working through the American Indian Association, and, more recently, through the first Indian school in the United States to be conducted by Indians for Indian children, now operating in Minneapolis.



A REPROACH AT THE DOOR

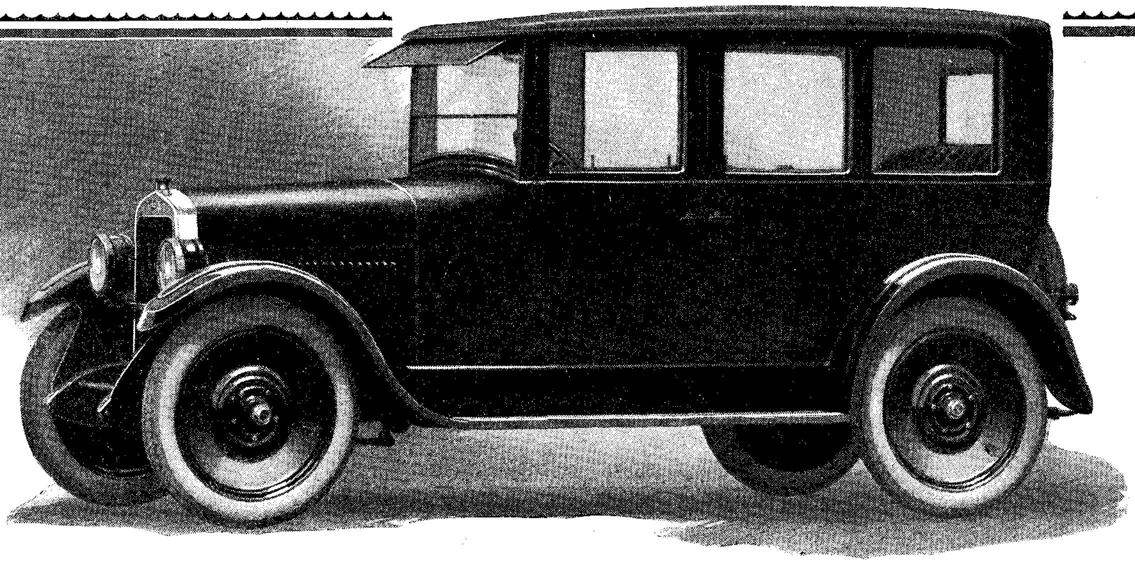
—Yardley in the Stockton (Cal.) *Record*.

An unusually vigorous appeal for better days for our autochthonous population is presented by William S. Hart, the screen star, well-known Western hero of a hundred "movie dramas," who, incidentally, is able to speak one of the six Indian languages. He has been elected one of the vice-presidents of a new association, The American Indian Order, with headquarters in Indianapolis. Mr. Hart writes a special "American Indian Day" appeal in *The American Indian Tipi*, a journal published by the American Indian Association. With the apology that he is no wielder of the pen, Mr. Hart proceeds:

> The Indian—the red American Indian—who once was monarch of all he surveyed; who once was the host and the white man the guest; who once owned nothing except all the land that the United States stands on, and who now lives a supplicant for American citizenship, and is denied!
>
> Living in the dark does not help one to see the light. And our red brothers are living in the dark. They can not understand. How can they?
>
> When first they fought us in defense of their land and homes—and whipt us—it was called a massacre. When we fought and whipt them—even to shooting down old Indians, squaws, and papooses in the snow—it was called a battle. The battle of the Washita! And when a tender-hearted officer remonstrated at firing on children hiding in the brush, he was told by his commander—"Nits breed lice!" Yet in the late war ten thousand of these red people volunteered, went overseas, and fought like what they are—Americans.
>
> When I spoke on a Liberty Loan trip at Brooklyn, New York, the whole City Hall Square was packed with over twenty thousand loyal Americans—all with upturned eager faces, ready and anxious to do their bit to help put over the biggest war in history.
>
> An example of the war's cruelty was carried to the platform. One of the committee informed me, "Here's a poor, mangled Guinea—show him to the crowd." I looked at the "poor, mangled Guinea." He was an American Indian—and they did not know!
>
> There are many different Indian languages, but I took a chance. I spoke to him in Sioux, the language of the Dakotas, which, as a boy, I could speak fluently. It was the language of his people. He straightened his bent body. His blue, sweated, trembling chin stood still—and a heavenly light came into his clear, brown eyes. Tears came forth, and they must have come from heaven, too!
>
> I asked him in English if he was in pain. He replied, with a pitiable attempt at smiling, "She feel better—some time—when she stop hurtin'."
>
> I could not speak. My hand gript his shoulder. He looked at me and saw my weakness. And to this broken soldier of the trenches must have come a vision of the far-away prairies and the stoicism of his people, for he said in Sioux — slowly, deliberately, proudly—"*A ta, nena O he ta ka*"—(Our fathers were brave men).
>
> We have left, scarcely, three hundred thousand of these Americans. They are decreasing at the rate of over two thousand a year.
>
> They venerate the sun, the moon, and the stars. They climb to the highest mountain peaks to talk and to pray to the great Wakan (our God). Their language is beautifully expressive and seems to signify its meaning in the sound—and because they talk so little their words have a peculiar force.
>
> Their morals are beyond question.
>
> They love their children. I have never seen a greater picture than a Sioux infant at its mother's breast, while she crooned to it "*Ko Ke pa Shna—Ko Ke pa Shna*"—(Do not be afraid—do not be afraid).
>
> Their word once given is never broken. The much-quoted term —"Lie like a Sioux"—is an infernal, villainous falsehood that found birth in some charlatan's brain.
>
> They are hospitable, kind, and generous, and their courage is God-given.
>
> I have seen this in the handwriting of General B. F. Benteen, Seventh Cavalry, United States Army, who fought all through the Indian wars, in commenting on the Custer fight in which he took part as captain: "We were outnumbered, and by Sioux warriors—the greatest fighters that the sun ever shone on."
>
> These Americans want American citizenship. What can we

Brand New and True Blue

Oakland "6"



Inspect Its Four-wheel Brakes! See Its Brand New Engine—Its Beautiful New Bodies!

From axle to axle—this True Blue Oakland is *new!*

For two years—Oakland engineers and General Motors experts have labored, without handicap or stint, to produce the finest light-six in the world.

And now, it is here—ready for your inspection!

It has a brand new engine—smoother, quieter and more powerful.

Four-wheel brakes provide the very ultimate measure of safety. They are sound, simple and practical, requiring much less attention than the conventional two-wheel brakes.

Fisher-built bodies of rare beauty and luxurious appointments grace every model.

See it—inspect it—compare it! Let your Oakland dealer point out its centralized controls, its new type of permanent top and the many other exclusive features that stamp it—

—the greatest dollar-for-dollar value in the entire automotive market.

Roadster Touring Car Sport Roadster Sport Touring Business Coupe 4-Passenger Coupe Sedan

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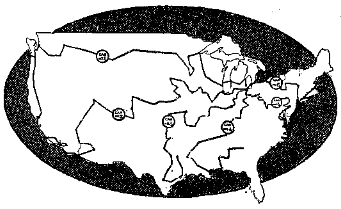


Watch for the True Blue Travelers

A fleet of "True Blue Travelers"—of which the Brand New Oaklands are exact counterparts—is engaged in a nation-wide demonstration! With thousands of miles of test service already on their speedometers—they are out to demonstrate, at first hand, the high quality of Oakland construction, and the remarkably efficient performance buyers may expect from their True Blue Oaklands.

Oakland

do? Abolish the Indian Bureau—where millions are being spent yearly to keep the Indian in subjugation.

He is subjugated. What he wants is freedom and the endowment of his birthright—American citizenship!

Let us spend some of those millions now being squandered on political jobs in the Indian department on the Indians themselves. Let us give them something for all that we have taken from them.

The Indian Bureau, even tho, apparently, it is not in favor of its own abolishment, is reported to have been behind the scientific bodies which met recently "for the purpose of discussing a Magna Charta for the Indians, and to outline general principles that should direct the United States in dealing with them." The Bureau is reported to be eager "to hear constructive criticism of its old policy, offered in a friendly spirit," since, to quote the New York *Times:*

The recognition that some of these policies have not proved successful or are now obsolete, due to changed conditions and the recent appointment of a Committee of 100 by the Secretary of the Interior, furnished opportunity for a constructive reconsideration of Indian policy.

The discussion, presided over by Warren K. Moorehead, Indian Commissioner appointed by President Harding, took up education, industry, health and sanitation, land tenure, irrigation, religion, self-government, and the organization of administration and inspection. The report urged, in the first place, that, even tho the Indian should be educated in the arts and sciences of to-day, no attempt should be made to "civilize" him "by killing his Indian psychology and his consciousness of race." With regard to the industrial policy, it was urged that more use should be made of "the Indian genius in painting, sculpture, music and literature," which were said to be such as to be able to provide "a genuine contribution to the sum total of Americanism." These arts, the report says, "have never been developed under disinterested supervision." Every effort should be made to maintain for the Indian his title and land, and special care should be given not to expose him to certain white man's diseases to which "the Indian has no natural immunity." Religious freedom should be the same for him as for the white man, it is argued further. No churches should be allowed to coerce him, and "it should not be assumed without proof that a ceremony is immoral or unsanitary without expert evidence to this effect." The Conference decided, in conclusion, that:

A change in method in the mechanism of Indian administration was not so important as a change in view-point, to bring about better conditions for the Indian. Responsibility to enlightened opinion and increased cooperation between Congress and the Indian Bureau were urged as the best hope of the proper administration of Indian affairs.

The Secretary-in-chief of the American Indian Association, the Rev. Red Fox St. James, has sent out a call to make "American Indian Day" a national holiday, to be observed on the fourth Friday of each September. It is already a legal holiday in several States, due chiefly to the Indian educator's trip on horseback through the country in 1914, when he called on the Governors of a score of States, and argued for the new national holiday. He presents the Indian position in an appeal which appears in a number of newspapers and periodicals. We quote from the version that appears in *The North American Tipi* and *The Rocky Mountain News:*

The first word the Pilgrim fathers and the Jamestown colonists and William Penn heard from Indian lips was "welcome." They were the same type then of whom Columbus wrote to his sovereigns, the King and Queen of Spain: "There is not a better people in the world than these, nor more affectionate, affable, and mild. They love their neighbors as themselves."

THE ORIGINATOR OF "AMERICAN INDIAN DAY"

The Rev. Red Fox St. James, whose Indian name is "Skiuhushu" (meaning "Red Fox"), presents a powerful appeal for more consideration for "the original landlords of the United States." He is shown here in his tribal costume of the Northern Blackfeet, accompanied by his daughter.

Let us recall some of the things the Pilgrims got from the Indians. The list is not without interest to us all, for we celebrate our Thanksgiving largely in Indian fashion.

Beginning with furnishings of the frontier home they were "skins tanned after Indian methods, cornhusk mats, cornhusk mattresses, pillows of wild duck feathers, brushes of turkey feathers, birchbark boxes and baskets, basswood bowls, woven willow baskets and chairs cunningly backed and seated with the pliable inner bark of hickory."

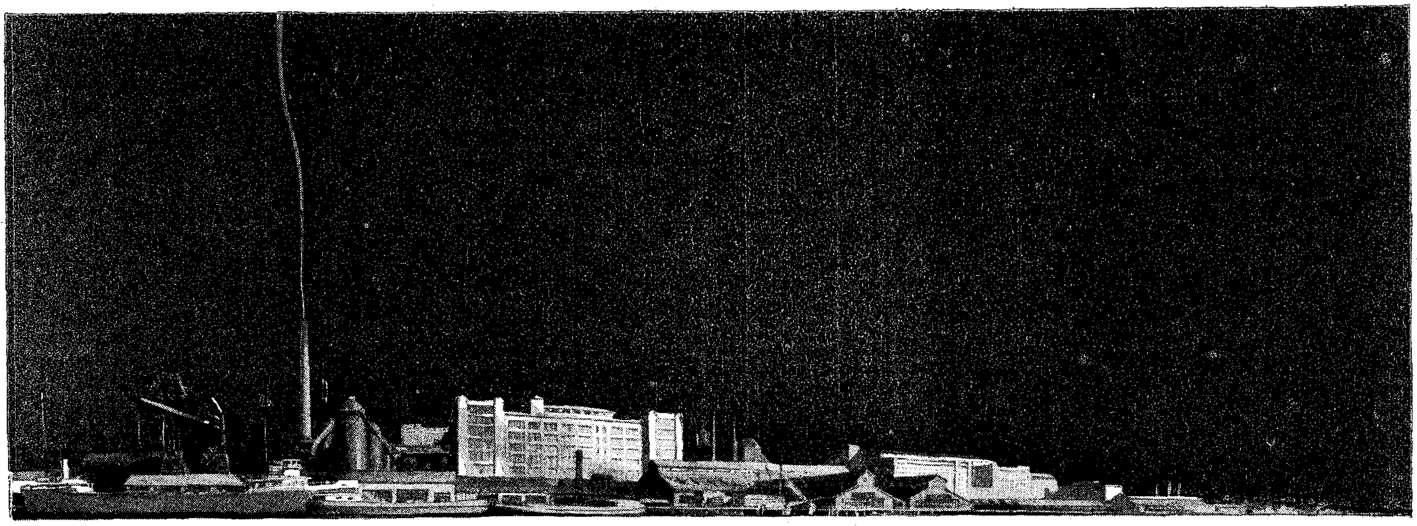
Then came the great staple, corn. The Indian had developed four or five distinct varieties of it, suited to various conditions of soil and climate. It could be planted in unplowed ground, which could not be done with any of the grains the Puritans brought with them. It could be cultivated in the hills, it could be eaten before it was ripe, it could be harvested and cared for easily compared to wheat or oats, it could be cooked without milling.

The Indian had not stopt with corn. He evolved a perfect garden combination of corn and beans—and squash; the beans to twine up the cornstalks without other aid, the squash to shade the ground between the hills and keep down the weeds, and all were cultivated with one hoeing.

Not only so, but the Indian had learned to cook his corn, and most of the following names are Indian names: Hominy, scrapple, succotash, pone, ash-cake, butter popcorn (buttered with hickory nut oil). The Pilgrims learned about pumpkin pie from the Indian. The Indian had a dish of "stewed" pumpkins sweetened and combined with dried berries and nuts, substituting cornmeal for pumpkin. The Indian produced the favorite dessert known as Indian pudding. The Indian had discovered maple sugar, that was new to the aliens, as well as cranberries, celery and oysters. Imagination halts before the first contact of the European with the "quahang," or hard-shell clam—tho they were quick enough to adopt clambake and chowder when the Indian made them known. Buckwheat cakes, the Indian taught the first settlers. The Indian made a nut-butter, which is similar to the nut-butter on the market to-day, of hickory nut kernels pounded in a mortar.

Many of the Indian dishes, the writer points out, when worked out, made a great contribution to the joy of living in Europe and were handed down to the white Americans of to-day. Also:

The Indian had contributed more than corn, potatoes, sweet potatoes, tomatoes and other vegetables and maple sirup—to say nothing of tobacco, which the white man enjoys in his leisure hours and for which the whole world is greatly his debtor. The Indian inventor has also to his credit the snowshoe, the birchbark canoe, the moccasin, to say nothing of his wonderful blan-



To manufacturers of quality products

How to help your salesmen meet price competition

CHEAP-SUBSTITUTE competition is the bugaboo of every manufacturer of quality goods.

We, too, manufacture high-quality products—lubricating oils for plant machinery. We suggest that your salesmen may be interested in the following line of arguments which our own salesmen use successfully in meeting price competition. Very possibly your salesmen will find that they can adapt some of these points to their own selling.

We say:

·1·

The value of high-grade lubricating oil does not show in the check your cashier mails for it. It shows in the net profits your treasurer distributes at the end of the year.

·2·

The Vacuum Oil Company offers you the most *economical* lubrication you can buy. Not always in price per gallon, but in the thing you really pay for—*lubrication results.*

·3·

The time to judge the value of high-grade lubricating oils is not when you are billed for the oil, but when you come face to face with the savings—power saved, repair bills saved, production assured.

·4·

The bargain hunter, temporarily proud of his cheap lubricating oils, forgets that repair bills and replacement costs are included in the bargain.

·5·

As a manufacturing problem, it is far more difficult for us to produce high-grade oil which will effect operating economies than to make cheap oil to sell at a price.

·6·

We could manufacture and sell any grade of lubricating oils that we choose. We consult your best interest when we manufacture high-grade oils. You consult your best interests when you use them.

·7·

Your plant will profit more from the use of our high-grade oils than we do from their making.

·8·

Plants where real economy is practiced tell us they judge lubrication by its ultimate savings—not its initial cost. Executives of such plants say—"We buy the best lubrication we can get regardless of cost"—"We find the cheapest oil to be the oil that lubricates most"—"A few cents more per gallon is nothing compared to the cost to us of a single over-heated bearing." "Our long use of high-quality oils has cut in half the annual depreciation on our engines and machines."

AS specialists in the manufacture of high-quality lubricants, for over half a century, the Vacuum Oil Company is dedicated to a broad service:
To help secure the fullest operating profits from every known type of engine and machine for every industry in every country.

Domestic Branches:

New York (*Main Office*)
Philadelphia
Indianapolis
Milwaukee
Buffalo
Boston
Detroit
Minneapolis
Des Moines
Rochester
Albany
Chicago
Pittsburgh
Kansas City, Mo.
Dallas
Oklahoma City

GARGOYLE

Lubricating Oils

A grade for each type of service

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

kets. But that is not all. Our American Government learned practically all the strategy of modern warfare from the Indians. Also the United States Army tents are patterned after the styles of Indian tepees.

General George Washington gave tribute to the Indians. In 1775 the Continental Congress, in the midst of the war of the Revolution, realized the deadly danger of the enmity of the Indians. Congress agreed to make friendship, with these words:

"That the securing and preserving the friendship of the Indians appears to be a subject of the utmost moment in these colonies."

The very first treaty made by the Continental Congress, acting for the United States of America, was a treaty made with the Delaware Indians, who were head of the Confederated Indian Tribes. In that treaty, after the help of the Indians was guaranteed, the hope was held out that a State would be created and the Indians assured possession, with representation in Congress. The hopes of this treaty are still awaiting fulfilment by the Indians, in some form or other. So important was the help of the Indians—they fought in great numbers—that General George Washington declared that if they had been enemies instead of friends, the Revolution would not have ended in American independence.

Thousands of Indians fought in the Civil War in aiding to preserve the Union and free the negroes. On the staffs of General Grant, General Parker and General Logan were Indians.

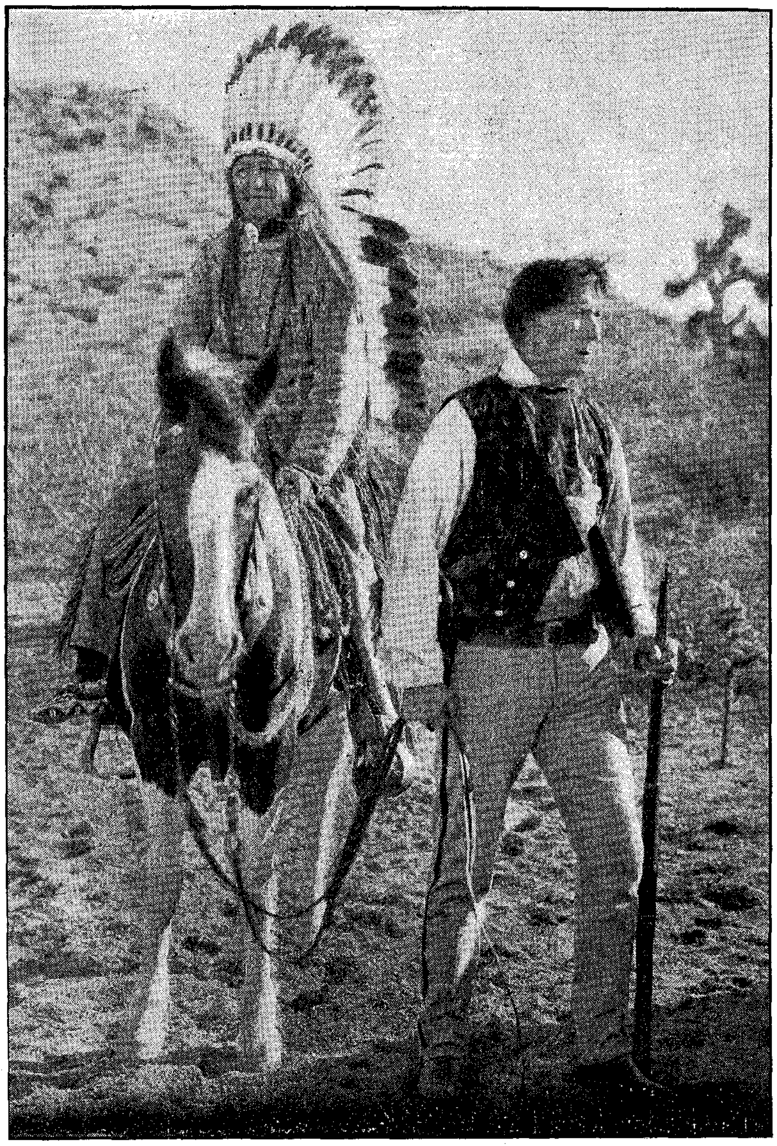
In the Spanish-American War the Indians helped to protect the American flag.

To-day in the United States there are about 500,000 Indians, of whom 336,000 are registered by the Indian office. Of these less than half are pure blood.

There were 17,000 Indians in the World War, 85 per cent. were volunteers, 15 per cent. were drafted. We had about 4,000,000 American soldiers in the World War—making it 4 per cent. of the entire population of the United States. The Indians had at the least 5 per cent., yet the American Indians are not citizens. It was even necessary to pass a special legislative enactment in order that they might have a right in their own native land to apply for citizenship. Only Congress has the power to give citizenship to the Indians.

Ten American Indians were given the Croix de Guerre. One hundred and fifty were decorated for bravery. One Indian, offering himself as a living sacrifice for world freedom, stript, painted himself in protective coloring and crept across open fields, exposed to enemy gun-fire, placing a bomb to a bridge the Allies could no longer defend. He checked the enemy by that act, saved the battle-line, and died there! Other warriors are cited:

> One winner of the Croix de Guerre was Sergt. O. W. Leader, pure Indian of Oklahoma. He was selected by the French Government as the model original American soldier, of whom an oil painting was made to hang upon the walls of the French federal building with those of all Allied races.



HE APPEALS FOR NATIVE AMERICANS ON "AMERICAN INDIAN DAY"

This is a scene from a screen drama, but "Bill" Hart, here shown leading the horse of Chief Standing Bear, is also a leader of the Indians in real life. As a vice-president of the American Indian Association, he has issued a stirring call for justice for the red man.

There were 10,000 Indian members of the American Red Cross; 100,000 garments were knitted by Indians. One old Ute Indian woman had sold to the Red Cross her one possession of value—an exquisite example of basket weaving. It brought her $513. She was over seventy-five years of age. The money was carefully divided by her in two portions and the larger portion was given for war service. "I am old," she said, "the $13 will be enough for me."

"In the fifth or Victory loan the Indian applications for Liberty bonds were to the extent of nearly four millions, making their total subscription $25,000,000, or $75 per head for the entire Indian population."—Department of Interior, Report 1919—Vol. II.

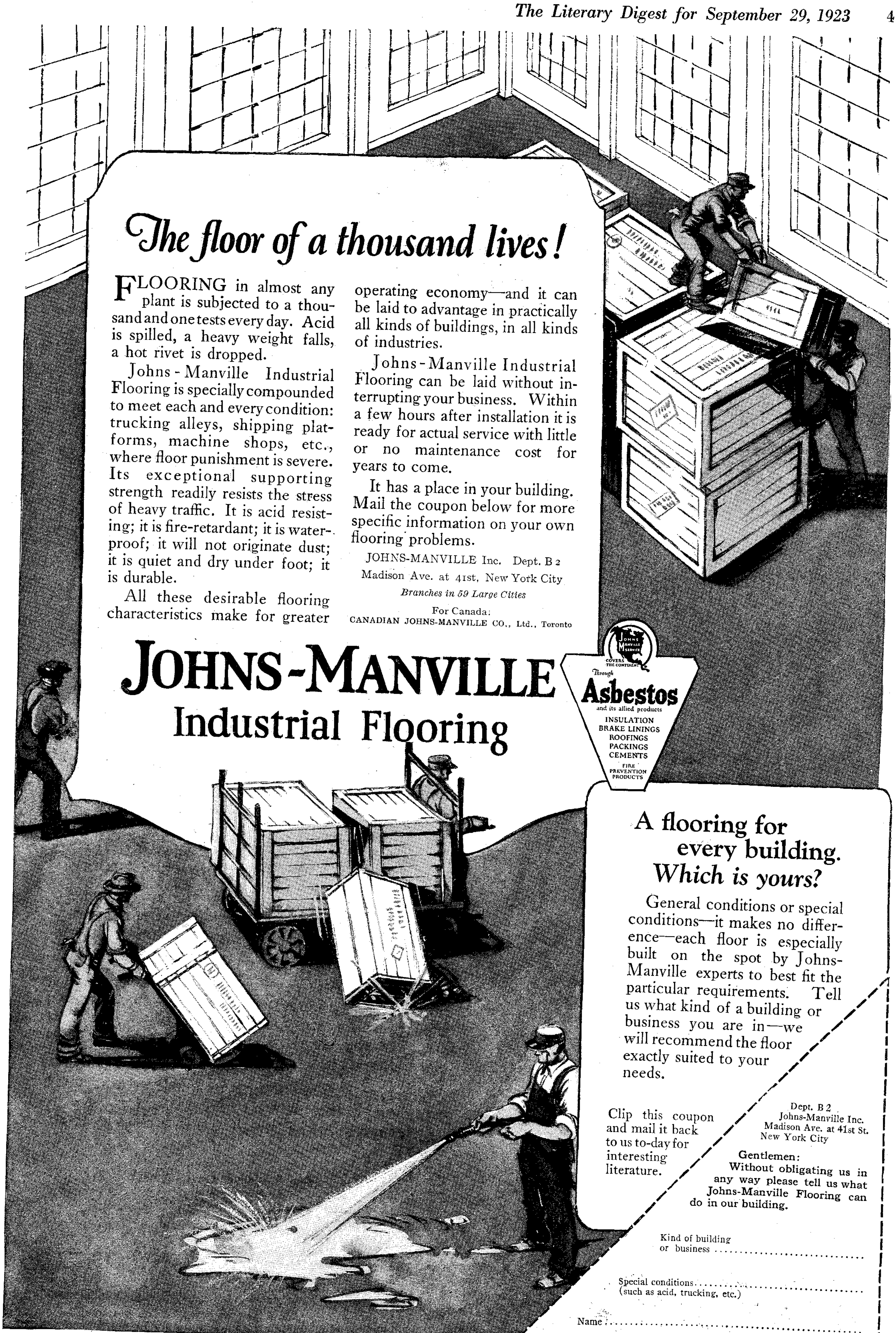
Should not the American people consider all these things as a tribute to these first Americans on "American Indian day?"

The call for observation of "American Indian Day" has gone out from the Minneapolis headquarters of the American Indian Association. It runs in part:

> We, the first natives of this land, everywhere welcomed those that become Americans. Let all Americans remember this. Hostility did not come until the white man wronged the red man. Why not all observe Indian Day as any other great memorial day is observed? Our forefathers were the earliest Americans, and their contribution of a distinct type (as we are) enriches the great composite white citizenship. American Indian Day is chosen after a careful study of the time of the year when all have returned from vacations and camp life in the great outdoors, reminding them of the great outdoor life our people enjoyed before the white man came. It is in the season of the "hunting moon"; it is near the time of Indian summer, when spring and summer have perfected the year with blossoms, flowers, fruit and vegetation through nature's plan. It is the corn festival and home-coming days and council ceremony for all the tribes. It is that time of the year when nature has made herself known in fulness for all her children.

The new Indian school in Minneapolis, the first in history to be operated exclusively by Indians, is financed by the American Indian Order and the American Indian Association, two organizations said to contain 14,000 members. The superintendent is the Rev. Red Fox St. James, or Skiuhushu, as he is known to the Indians. According to the Minneapolis *Tribune:*

> Minneapolis was chosen as a site for the school because of its central location in respect to Indian population. There are 11,000 Indians in Minnesota, 15,000 in Wisconsin, 9,000 in North Dakota and 22,000 in South Dakota.
>
> In establishing the institute, the superintendent declared that the Indian children should be given an education and allowed to be among white people, where they could work "shoulder to shoulder, free and equal in all things." The Indian should be taught to think for himself and to work for himself, he said, adding that the Indians do not want pity, but recognition, justice and freedom.



The floor of a thousand lives!

FLOORING in almost any plant is subjected to a thousand and one tests every day. Acid is spilled, a heavy weight falls, a hot rivet is dropped.

Johns-Manville Industrial Flooring is specially compounded to meet each and every condition: trucking alleys, shipping platforms, machine shops, etc., where floor punishment is severe. Its exceptional supporting strength readily resists the stress of heavy traffic. It is acid resisting; it is fire-retardant; it is waterproof; it will not originate dust; it is quiet and dry under foot; it is durable.

All these desirable flooring characteristics make for greater operating economy—and it can be laid to advantage in practically all kinds of buildings, in all kinds of industries.

Johns-Manville Industrial Flooring can be laid without interrupting your business. Within a few hours after installation it is ready for actual service with little or no maintenance cost for years to come.

It has a place in your building. Mail the coupon below for more specific information on your own flooring problems.

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Madison Ave. at 41st, New York City
Branches in 59 Large Cities
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CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE CO., Ltd., Toronto

JOHNS-MANVILLE
Industrial Flooring

JOHNS MANVILLE SERVICE
COVERS THE CONTINENT
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and its allied products
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A flooring for every building. *Which is yours?*

General conditions or special conditions—it makes no difference—each floor is especially built on the spot by Johns-Manville experts to best fit the particular requirements. Tell us what kind of a building or business you are in—we will recommend the floor exactly suited to your needs.

Clip this coupon and mail it back to us to-day for interesting literature.

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Johns-Manville Inc.
Madison Ave. at 41st St.
New York City

Gentlemen:
Without obligating us in any way please tell us what Johns-Manville Flooring can do in our building.

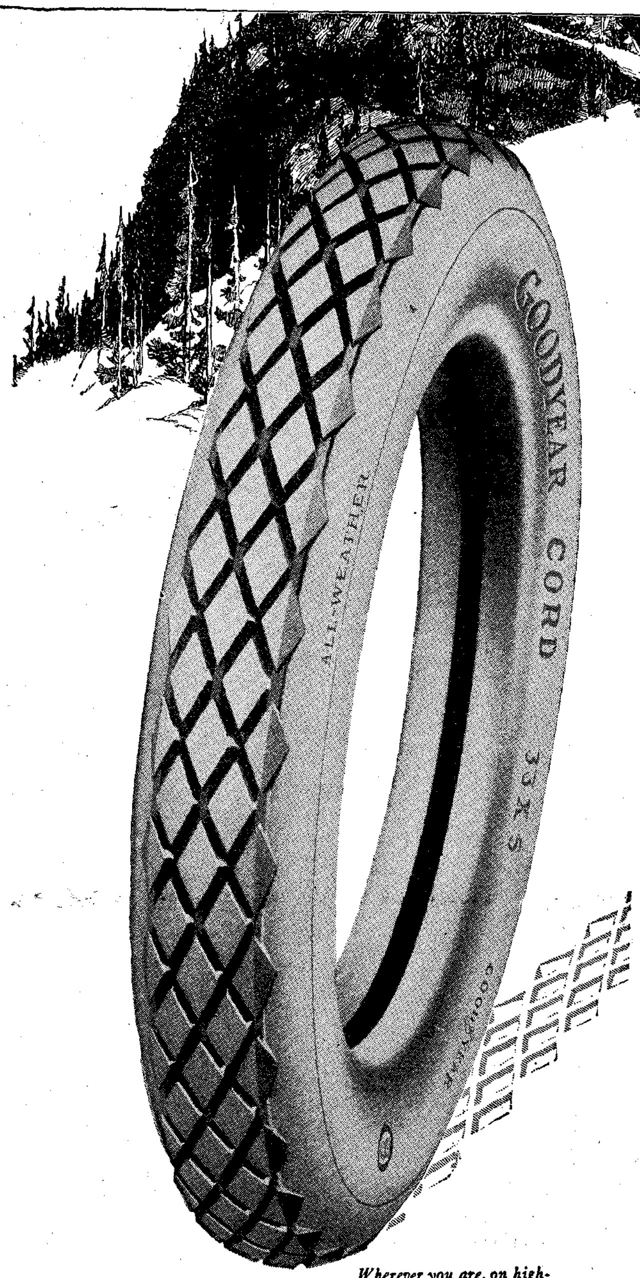
Kind of building or business ....

Special conditions ....
(such as acid, trucking, etc.)

Name ....

Address ....

IN A CLASS BY ITSELF



Wherever you are, on highway or boulevard, look for the signature of the clinging, long-wearing Goodyear All-Weather Tread

To a considerable number of motorists, all tires fall into one of two classes: they are either good or bad.

There are other and more observing car owners, however, who check tire performance more closely, and make yet a further distinction.

These motorists, recognizing the special and unique excellence of the Goodyear Cord Tire, view it as being in a class by itself.

Here are the reasons:

They know by experience that under normal conditions the Goodyear Cord Tire will deliver them *extra* thousands of miles.

They know that this mileage is superior in *character* as well as in extent, in every point of traction, dependability and freedom from trouble.

They know that Goodyear Cord Tires are sold under a pledge of service, designed to help the user get *all* the mileage built into the tires at the factory.

They know that, due to quality of materials and expertness of construction, Goodyear Cord Tires actually cost *less* in the end.

These things have been true for years, and in the *new* Goodyear Cord with the beveled All-Weather Tread they are given even larger emphasis.

This improved tire embodies the same highest-grade long-staple cotton, the same patented group-ply construction as before, in addition to important new features.

The famous All-Weather Tread is now beveled, and made of a longer-wearing rubber compound; the sidewalls are heavier, the ply unions are stronger, the tread itself is firmer and more efficient than ever.

Quieter, smoother-running, longer-lived and more economical, this new Goodyear Cord is in even greater measure the tire that is in a class by itself.

Goodyear Means Good Wear

GOODYEAR

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THE JEWISH ESTIMATE OF GREATNESS

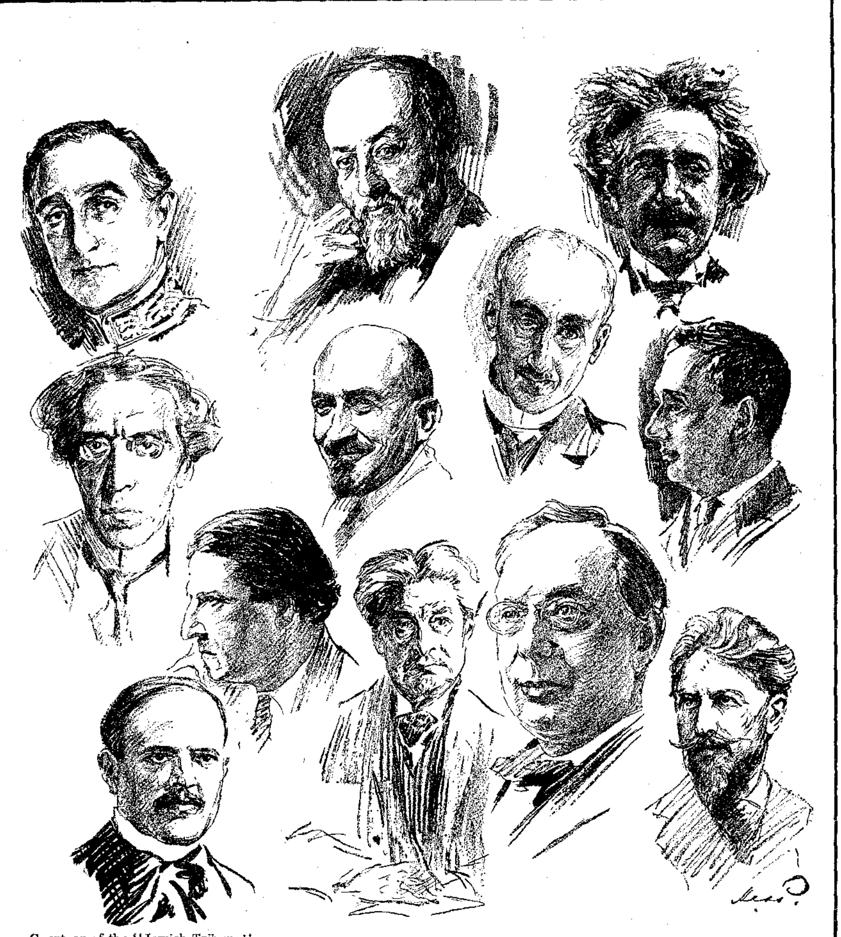
THE "splendid estate of leadership, spirituality, and service" which President Coolidge in his Rosh Hashanah (New Year) message says the Jews have given to the world "for the common advantage," receives additional point from a recent country-wide Jewish poll. The readers of the New York *Jewish Tribune* were asked the other day to vote on the "twelve outstanding Jews of the world." The resulting selection is felt by many newspapers to be of considerable significance at a time when the conventional charges against Jews of materialism, selfishness and lack of public service are recurring. A physicist, a chemist, a man of letters, a lawyer, a Supreme Court Justice, the Viceroy of India, a philanthropist, a critic, a poet, a rabbi, a philosopher, and a playwright, in that order, are the twelve who headed the list. Here it is:

1.	Albert Einstein	Germany
2.	Chaim Weizmann	England
3.	Israel Zangwill	England
4.	Louis Marshall	United States
5.	Louis D. Brandeis	United States
6.	Lord Reading	England
7.	Nathan Straus	United States
8.	Georg Brandes	Denmark
9.	Chaim N. Bialik	Russia
10.	Stephen S. Wise	United States
11.	Henri Bergson	France
12.	Arthur Schnitzler	Austria

A "graphic picture of the Jewish contribution to the world's advance" is what *The Jewish Tribune* calls this list, adding:

Here among these twelve are the world's greatest physicist, Einstein; the world's greatest literary critic, Brandes; Weizmann, great chemist, who gave his genius during the war to the perfection of T.N.T., most terrible of all explosives, and who, on the other hand, is the leader of the most idealistic movement of all times (Zionism); here are three outstanding barristers, Reading, Marshall and Brandeis—Reading holding the highest position, next to the King, in the British Empire; Marshall, authority on constitutional law, sturdiest champion of his people's rights; Brandeis, a passionate crusader for social justice, both as lawyer and Supreme Court Justice, a stalwart worker for the Jewish Homeland; Zangwill, in the front rank of contemporary letters, whose pen always works indefatigably for his people, whether in mirroring their souls in his Ghetto stories or in fighting for their rights and for their welfare; Nathan Straus, whose name is revered throughout the world for his philanthropies; Bergson, fountain-head of all modern philosophy, one of the French "Immortals"; Stephen Wise, rabbi, whose voice reaches round the world; Bialik, who has made the ancient language of his people live again through his immortal Hebrew poems; Schnitzler, supreme in the field of belles-lettres.

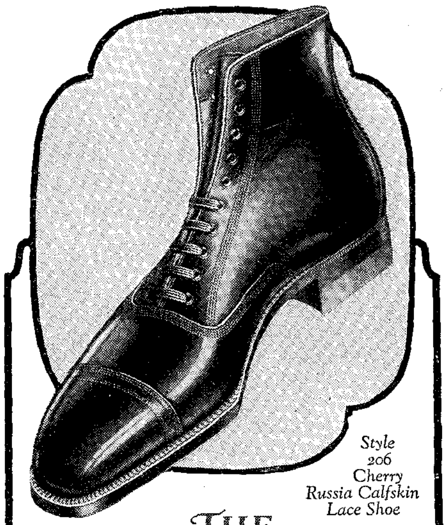
The very important fact that with all



Courtesy of the "Jewish Tribune"

ARE THESE THE "WORLD'S TWELVE FOREMOST JEWS"?

They represent the choice of the readers of a leading Jewish periodical. Beginning with the top row, and reading from left to right, they are: Lord Reading, Nathan Straus, Albert Einstein. Center: Israel Zangwill, Chaim Weizmann, Henri Bergson, Louis D. Brandeis. Bottom: Chaim N. Bialik, Stephen S. Wise, Georg Brandes, Louis Marshall, Arthur Schnitzler.



Style 206 Cherry Russia Calfskin Lace Shoe

THE Hanover Shoe

Styled for Comfort Built for Wear

Three times every week Hanover Stores have their stocks replenished.

That's why you can always get Hanover Shoes in just the style, color, last and size you require. It's never necessary for us to sell a size too small or too large.

For perfect fit, good wear and smart appearance, buy Hanover Shoes.

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This is possible because we are the only shoemakers in America who sell exclusively through our own stores.

If there is no Hanover Store near you, we will fit you from Hanover.

Write for catalog.

The HANOVER SHOE, Hanover, Pa.
Exclusively for Men and Boys

For outdoor wear
Men's Tan Army Grain Blucher Storm Boot, 15" top, bellows tongue, price $6

Style 873

8" height, $5

Also made in Boys' and Little Men's at $3.50 and $3.

GETTING into the HATCHWAY UNION SUIT is as easy as slipping a pair of suspenders over your shoulders. You step into the legs, stick your arms through the armholes, and there you are—ready for a day of ease and comfort.

HATCHWAY UNION SUIT

is knit to fit—not made to be buttoned into shape. Its buttonless design means a Union Suit that looks better, lasts longer, and frees the wearer from all the annoyances that come from buttoning and repairing a whole row of unnecessary buttons.

HATCHWAY is made in a complete line of medium and heavy weight suits in cotton, worsted, wool and mercerized fabrics to suit every taste and purse. On sale at most good dealers. If you have any difficulty in getting just the style you want, we shall be glad to see that you are supplied, delivery free anywhere in the United States. In ordering please state size and enclose remittance to our mill at Albany. A beautiful catalogue illustrating the complete line of HATCHWAY UNION SUITS in both winter and summer weights sent free on request.

Men's suits
$2.00; $2.50; $3.00; $4.00; $5.00; $6.00.

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Ages 6 to 16 only—$1.50; $2.00.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

their pride and patriotism for their respective countries, these men are quite outstandingly Jews, is rightly emphasized by the paper, as it notes:

> While there are no conditions attached to the balloting, readers being left free to make their selections along any lines they saw fit, these twelve are not merely Jews because they happened to be born within the fold, but they have also evidenced on more than one occasion their Jewish spirit, their interests in the race from which they sprung. Of most of them their Jewish work is of so outstanding a nature that it was undoubtedly partially responsible for the balloting in their favor. Of the rest, it may be surprizing to learn that the Viennese dramatist, Dr. Arthur Schnitzler, has been persecuted by anti-Semites as the outstanding Jew of Austria, and that what many critics consider as his finest piece of work is his novel "The Road to Freedom," one of the finest Jewish stories ever written. His play, "Dr. Bernhardi," based largely upon an incident in the life of his father, who was a famous surgeon, is one of the most devastating indictments of anti-Semitism ever penned. Neither is it known that Bergson, detached as his philosophical studies have made him, believes strongly in Zionism, and once remarked to the late Jacob H. Schiff that in Zionism he saw a great spiritual movement which would preserve for all time Jewish cultural treasures in Palestine. Brandes has on more than one occasion turned his literary powers to the defense of his people, while his study of "Shylock" shows the Jewish soul that burns within his breast. Lord Reading can not take an active interest in Jewish movements at present. But until his elevation to regal powers, he was always interested in Jewish communal life in England, particularly in London.

But the most important feature of this poll, as invariably noted, is the emphasis placed on service. About the time of the Jewish New Year a twelve-month ago, THE LITERARY DIGEST article entitled "What Jews Think of Jews" occasioned considerable comment. It dealt with a poll among Jews somewhat similar to the present one under discussion, but confined to the outstanding Jews of this country only. *The Tribune* notes that THE DIGEST analysis of the balloting at that time brought out clearly the fact that Jews in picking out their foremost sons, "emphasize above all else the virtue of service." It can be seen at once, points out present comment, that this year's list is even more interesting from that standpoint. Any discussion of greatness naturally brings many widely diverging expressions of opinion, as *The Tribune* observes, yet in spite of the obvious personal element which entered every reader's balloting, there were "remarkably few changes among the first twelve after the contest got under way." As the leading representatives of the race, there have been selected then, twelve men who have been "persistent and valorous seekers after truth," and who have devoted themselves "whole-heartedly to the highest ideals."

That this idealism is marked throughout the entire list is further noted. Omitting the first twelve, the first fifty names on the list were:

13. Sir Herbert Samuel
14. Nathan Sokolow
15. Oscar S. Straus
16. Baron Rothschild
17. Samuel Untermyer
18. Felix M. Warburg
19. Sigmund Freud
20. Simon Flexner
21. Julius Rosenwald
22. Irving Lehman
23. Julian W. Mack
24. Leon Trotzky
25. Max Lieberman
26. Adolph S. Ochs
27. Ahad Ha'am and Abram I. Elk
28. Albert A. Michelson
29. Henrietta Szold
30. Jacques Loeb
31. Luigi Luzzati
32. Leopold Auer
33. Cyrus Adler
34. Herman Bernstein
35. Lee K. Frankel
36. A. I. Kook
37. David Belasco
38. Samuel Gompers
39. Israel Abrahams
40. Max Reinhardt
41. Joseph Rosenblatt
42. Sir Alfred Mond
43. Milton J. Rosenau
44. Jakob Wasserman
45. Jascha Heifitz
46. Maximilian Harden
47. Benjamin N. Cardozo
48. Otto Warburg
49. Jacob Epstein
50. Joseph H. Hertz

Other names included Sir John Monash, Albert D. Lasker, Leon Kameneff, Misch Elman, Jo Davidson, and Benny Leor. Of the list, as a whole, the paper publishes it, notes:

> Considering the entire list of men women mentioned, forty-eight are acti interested in Jewish movements, tha are largely identified as Jewish leade That the ideal of service played so important a part in determining the choices of the readers may also be strikingly interpreted from the large number of philanthropists who were mentioned, twenty-seven in all. This does not include merely the philanthropists who have given away millions for the betterment of humanity, but those just as noble souls, who lacking great wealth, have given themselves to social movements for the world's uplift.
>
> The twelve great scientists mentioned on these lists give adequate proof of preeminence. Eleven men were mentioned who have distinguished themselves in public life, men who have played important rôles in the history of their country, such as Oscar S. Straus, the only Jew ever in the United States Cabinet, thrice our representative to Turkey; Albert Lasker chairman of the Shipping Board, closest confidant of President Harding; Sir Alfred Mond, former member of the British Cabinet; Sir Herbert Samuel, High Commissioner to Palestine; Sir John Monash commander of the Australian forces in the World War, etc.

The two most commonly made criticism

Genasco Latite Shingles weather all weather

LATITE
—of course Genasco is fire safe!
Locked On!
Locked Out 60 tons of water
The Literary Digest for September 1, 1923
GENASCO
Genasco
Asphaltic Roofing, Flooring, Paints and Allied Products
"See That Key"

Beautiful—durable
and fire safe!

Whatever your building—*the roof is the vital part.* You demand it to be weather-tight and fire safe. And you want it to be attractive, long-lasting and economical.

Genasco Latite Shingles weather ALL weather. The sun can't curl, heat can't crack, moisture can't rot them. They lay tight and stay tight—despite storm and frost—because they're locked together.

Genasco Latite Shingles are fire safe. Sparks and burning embers die out—leave no mark—on their laminated slate surfacing.

Genasco Latite Shingles are beautiful. Rich, never-fading colors, red, green and blue-black—deep "shadow lines" cast by their thick butts—give distinction as well as beauty to a Genasco roof.

Genasco Latite Shingles are durable. They are made of tough, long-fibred asphalt felt sandwiched between two heavy layers of ages-seasoned Trinidad Lake Asphalt Cement.

Examine these remarkable shingles at your dealer's. Leading roofers and dealers all over the world supply them. Write to us for illustrated folders.

THE BARBER ASPHALT COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA
New York, Chicago, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Kansas City

Front View

Genasco Latite Shingles are locked on your roof A patented key device—just a metal strap at the shingle butt—locks them firmly and flatly against the roof deck

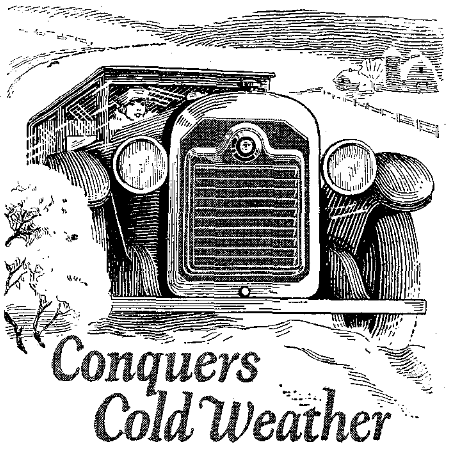
Back View

"See That Key"

LATITE

Genasco

Asphaltic Roofing, Flooring, Paints and Allied Protective Products



Conquers Cold Weather

With Winterfront installed over the radiator your car will be much more efficiently equipped for Fall, Winter and Spring driving.

You will be relieved of worry; you will save time and money.

What Winterfront is—

- —a highly finished set of shutters made to exactly fit over your radiator
- —an automatic thermostatic control which opens and closes these shutters without thought or attention from you
- —it is quickly put in place with four long slender bolts, with no tools but a screw driver.

What Winterfront does—

- —it automatically closes to hold the engine heat under the hood when heat is needed to keep the engine at high efficiency
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Thank Winterfront for—

- —warming the motor quickly, which saves gasoline because you can use a thinner mixture
- —holding the heat under the hood, which keeps the driver comfortable
- —keeping the engine warm during the hours when left out in the cold. This reduces the trouble of slow starting and the expenses which follow a frozen motor
- —actually enhancing the appearance of any car on which it is installed.

The sum of all this is peace of mind and comfort, with the car in full commission at minimum expense regardless of weather conditions.

Any Motor Will Run Better With A PINES AUTOMATIC WINTERFRONT
TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Your dealer can install a Winterfront in a few minutes, or if out of your model will gladly get it.

The cost is no more than for a good Cord, and the satisfaction and comfort are immeasurable.

PINES MANUFACTURING CO.
408-412 N. Sacramento Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Pines Manufacturing Company,
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Gentlemen: Please send printed matter and let me know the most convenient place for me to have a Winterfront installed.
My car is.................Model.........
Name.......................................
Street......................................
City.................State.................
Digest 9-29.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

that (1) the Jew is predominantly a nonproducing middleman, and (2) that he is a revolutionary but nonpatriotic type, are touched on indirectly, as the article points out:

> That the Jew is predominantly a business man and nothing else, or rather, that that is the quality most appreciated by the race, is hardly borne out by this balloting. But nine men all told were mentioned who have distinguished themselves in finance and commerce, and these nine are all more famous as philanthropists than as business men, altho they are outstanding members of their profession.
>
> The remaining classification of the complete balloting is as follows: Rabbis, nine; literary, nine; academic, six; art, five; music, five; journalism, four, and the theater, three. Benny Leonard was the only athlete mentioned.
>
> Altho the Jew is a revolutionary, in addition to being an international banker, Trotzky was not among the first twelve, altho he did finish among the first twenty-five. The balloting for him was curious, for he always appeared in close propinquity to pious Jews (to whom he is anathema) and conservatives, to whom he is likewise anathema. While readers in many cases explained that they voted for him not because they believed in his policies (the rest of their ballot showed that) but because he is one of the outstanding figures of the present day. There was only one other Communist mentioned, Kameneff.

In summing up, it is pointed out that in addition to indicating the Jewish contribution to the world, the balloting shows with startling clearness how Jews judge the greatness of their fellow Jews by the degree to which they have "enriched the world's spiritual and cultural treasures, and have been servants of their people and of humanity."

THE FUNERAL OF A GOOD VILLAGER

A WICHITA man, who had been very busy for days, and seldom gets away from the roar of the traffic of his native city, reports the Wichita *Eagle*, recently attended the funeral of a relative in a little Oklahoma village. The city man returned deeply imprest, reports the Wichita paper, "with many things that one usually does not learn at funerals." He told some of these things to friends, and the editor of *The Eagle* quotes in the following editorial:

> I have attended many funerals here in town. You know how we do when a close friend or business associate dies. We phone the florist to send a spray, to cost so many dollars, and charge same to us. The day of the funeral we cancel two or three engagements for the hour of the funeral, watch our watches until ten minutes after the hour set for the service, and then rush up to the undertaker's chapel, all out of breath. We sit through the perfunctory singing and the fifteen-minutes' sermon of the minister, nervously, wondering whether we can get back to the office without spoiling the whole day. We slip out as soon as we think some friend of the family of the deceased has seen us, so that it can not be said that we did not attend the funeral, and rush back to the office. Professional people attend to all the details of the funeral, and are paid for doing it. Everything goes smoothly, and any sign of grief on the part of anybody is considered so obviously ill-bred that nobody dares to indulge in such a luxury. It's a good funeral and a great success, and it takes little of our thoughts and less of our time.
>
> Down there in the country it was very different. The house where the dead man lay was several miles from a railroad. It is a quiet, peaceful place, with silent hills all about. At night I sat on the porch and my ears ached because of the stillness which seemed to have cut off so suddenly the beating of the traffic noises of the city against my ear-drums. It takes two or three days to get used to the silence of the place.
>
> In the village, nobody was in a hurry. Everybody for many miles around seemed to have given over his work to offer his services to the grief-stricken family. The neighbors were there in great numbers, and nearly all of them seemed able to lend a hand at one little duty or another. The neighbor women looked after all the household duties. The body was not removed from the house until it was taken to the church, up on a high hill a quarter of a mile away, on the shoulders of willing neighbors. Six bearers at a time carried the casket on their shoulders, and after a short climb up the hill the burden was shifted to six others. And so it went, relays of bearers feeling honored by the privilege of carrying the body of their friend and neighbor to the final service.
>
> There was genuine grief among the folk at the funeral, and none was ashamed to cry real tears for the friend who had passed on. The country minister who conducted the funeral is not a scholar nor an orator, but the tears streamed down his face while he talked of the gentle life and noble death of his friend, and all those people loved the simple man the more, for they knew that his tears were a most eloquent tribute.

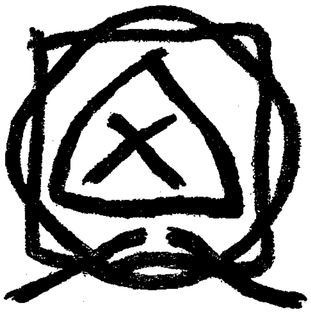
The people in the silent places, comments the *Eagle's* editor in conclusion, sometimes are tempted to repine because they have not the "advantages" that come to people in the cities. And yet a city man, going out into the life of the rural community, far from the traffic and the trains, glimpses advantages of rural life that makes him heartsore and weary as he turns again to the turmoil of the city. And for the rest of his life one Wichitan will carry in his heart an impression of humanity at its best, as he found it beside the body of an old man.

Best Boston Brand.—NEW YORKER—"Our new President seems to have a mighty good head."

BOSTONIAN—"He has. We feel that we have given to the country one of our best beans."—*Life.*

The Thorough Albanians.—In support of his argument that no Albanian could possibly have been guilty of the murder, the Albanian delegate said that the bodies of the murdered men had not been robbed.—*From a news item in the New York Herald.*

What is Your Mark?



IF you have ever laughed over that delightfully whimsical story of Frank Stockton's—"Rudder Grange"—you will remember the tramp who climbed the apple-tree to get away from Lord Edward, the ferocious watch dog.

The man of the house, you recall, came to see what the trouble was all about and the tramp promised "if you'll chain up that dog, and let me go, I'll fix things so that you'll not be troubled no more by no tramps." It was a bargain. The next day a curious mark was discovered cut in a tree at the end of the lane. No tramps appeared that summer—to the great wonderment of the household.

Weeks later the man noticed another tramp looking at the mark on the tree. He bribed the hobo to tell him what it meant. And he learned that he had been branded as "a mean, stingy cuss, with a wicked dog" and it was "no good to go there."

* * * *

Every shop, every factory, every business has its mark—so that those who know the signs may read. It is the mark given it by its employees. Be sure of this: there is no way to escape the mark that is deserved—whether good or bad.

You have known factories where every employee hated his work—where constant sullen bitterness and strife were the order of the day—where Jim told Bill, "don't work down at X's place unless you are starving." A *black* mark was the symbol of such a place.

And you have known other factories and businesses where the employees were contented, where everything ran smoothly, where strikes were unknown, where it was a pleasure to work. A *white* mark for such a place.

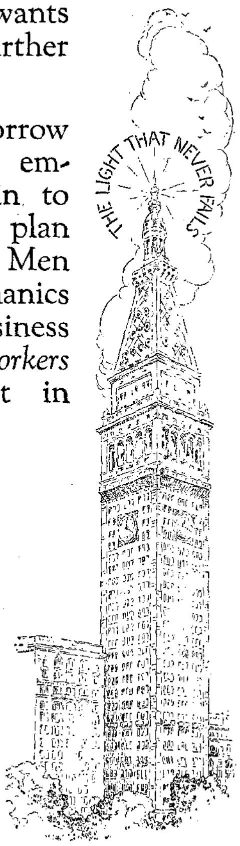
What makes the difference between the two? What gives one a bad mark and another a good mark? The difference is in the business vision and the human kindness of the men at the helm.

* * * *

Business today is undergoing a great change. In this new-day business outlook wise employers do not grind work out of their helpers as though they were machines. A new art has entered business—the art of coöperation.

The employer knows that every single one of his employees has four sides—physical, mental, social and financial. He provides better working conditions. He enables them to earn enough to live decently. He helps them to save. He enlists their intelligence as well as their skill. He knows that they need recreation. He sees that these wants are met and he goes still further by insuring their lives.

It is the dawn of a new tomorrow in business—the day when employers and employees begin to understand each other and plan together for mutual good. Men at last are learning that Humanics plays as great a part in business as Mechanics and that *happy workers* are the big concealed asset in many a business enterprise.


THE LIGHT THAT NEVER FAILS

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has searchers constantly at work in all parts of the United States and Canada, gathering data concerning various businesses. It is a giant magnet of business information—a great clearing house of better business ideas.

Every day the Metropolitan receives inquiries from employers for information on what industry is doing to bring employers and employees into closer sympathy by making business more *human*.

One phase of this new concept of business is the importance assumed by Group Insurance. It is life insurance at wholesale rates carried by an employer under one policy covering his employees.

A fine thing about Group Insurance is that it enables people whose physical condition will not permit them to pass a regular examination to be insured without medical examination. Think of the weight of worry this lifts from the men and women who need insurance most and without it must leave their families unprovided for.

Our Policyholders' Service Bureau has prepared reports covering many of the present day business problems—factory management, safety devices, stock purchasing and profit-sharing plans, housing, sanitation, factory routing, etc. Valuable information of this kind is at your disposal and will be mailed on request.

HALEY FISKE, *President.*

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BOOTLEGGING AND MURDER IN DETROIT

"THE law of the jungle rules the underworld of Detroit," announces the Detroit *News*, beginning a series of articles on the criminal conditions that have arisen in the border city since the enactment of national Prohibition in the United States. There are at least 10,000 "blind pigs" in Detroit, the paper's investigators declare, and illegal liquor activities have resulted in 97 killings in the city since 1919. Professional killers in bootleg wars pick off their victims at so much per head, or extort thousands of dollars in the payment of bribes and ransoms. The whole United States Army, announces a *News* editorial, accompanying the first article, could hardly force the observation of the Prohibition statutes in Detroit, while the attitudes of the public, of the courts, judges, police and prosecutors, continue in the present state of disagreement and confusion. The chances of conviction on a charge involving the liquor laws are said to be 1 in 144.

These are some of the chief facts, says the *News*, brought out by a careful investigation, that seem to place the city fully on a par with the so-called "wet centers" of the East, as far as liquor lawlessness is concerned. In an introductory article, we read:

Time was when even the toughest resort-keeper had the protection of established society by reason of his saloon license, but to-day the dispenser of alcoholic liquors is beyond the pale, and is the prey of organized gangs which sweep the city even as the robber barons of the Dark Ages swept through Europe.

Without law there is anarchy, and the police department frankly admits that conviction under the law is almost impossible, because of red tape, legal technicalities, inertia and public opinion as exprest in a city the size of Detroit. Judges and Prosecutor concur in this. What few convictions the police have been able to obtain—as the records show—have been gained by concentration on violation of the dry law at the cost of other duties.

When Detroit was declared officially dry, five years ago, the police records showed there were 1,534 saloons and 800 blind pigs, making a total of 2,334 places where liquor could be purchased. To-day, according to Police Commissioner Frank H. Croul, there are 3,000 places known to the police in Detroit where beer and whisky can be bought.

A careful study of the conditions in Detroit by men in position to know reveals this astounding fact:

"There are at least 10,000 blind pigs in Detroit.

"There are blocks of the city in which every house is either a bootleg stand or a blind pig. One investigator found in one block 150 of these places. An investigation of 20 blocks in this one neighborhood reveals over 500.

"Much of this stuff is of a deadly poisonous nature, because of its source and the manner in which it is made, and leads the drinker to blindness, madness or death."

"The police can't stop them any more than they could stop a swarm of bees with a baseball bat," declared one Judge of the Recorder's court who verified these conditions.

These places are violating the established law of the State and the nation, therefore they have no recourse to police protection, in the generally accepted and legal use of the term. Beyond the laws established by society, they must resort to the law of the jungle, to prey upon and to be preyed upon, willy-nilly.

It is a new underworld, the like of which the world has never known before, an underworld which inflicts the death penalty in its robbery and pillage without a flicker of an eyelid. It is an underworld, frenzied by millions of dollars of easy profits and crazed by the fear of losing it. It metes out justice according to its own standards—with dirk and pistol, in open defiance of the code of civilized government.

Already the strange, new, powerful underworld, spreading like a vast stain over the social fabric, has taken 97 known lives in Detroit since the advent of Prohibition, and there are several hundred more whose bodies, fished from the river or found in ditches and fields on the outskirts of the city, bear mute testimony of the jungle spirit abroad in the city; bodies of unnamed men.

Bootleg barons have organized into packs, some to protect themselves from competitors, others to prey on weaker bootleggers. Pack clashes with pack—knives flash in the dark, shots crackle in the night—and next morning there is another mysterious slaying for the police to grapple with, or another unidentified body in the morgue.

Of what is the new underworld composed?

First are the bootleggers, blind-pig and shady roadhouse operators, rum-runners and moonshiners. The first two dipose of the wares transported to them by the rum-runner or manufactured by the moonshiner.

Next are the hi-jackers, who exist by robbing the above, levying tribute by armed force, and, junglelike, killing if they fail to get it.

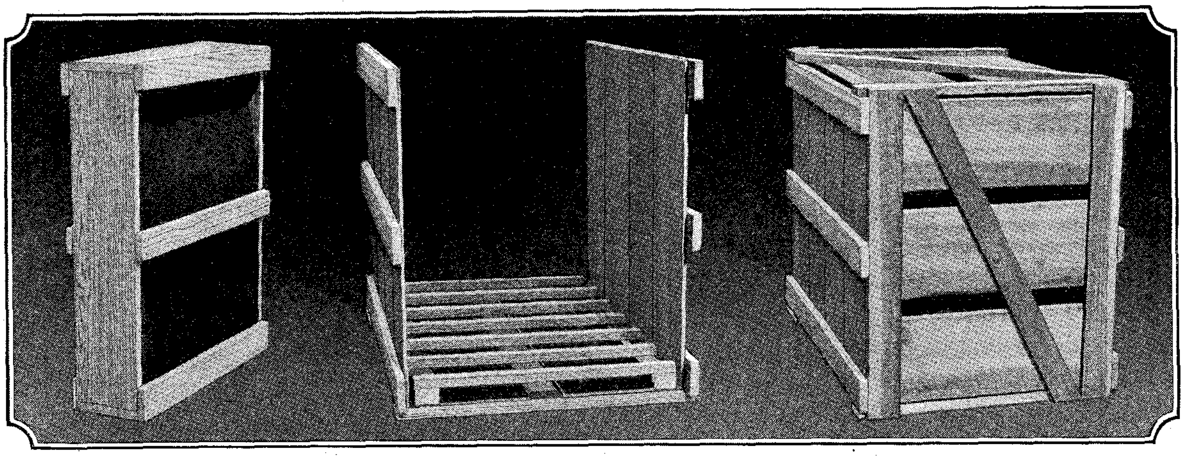
Then come the paid gangsters, homeless, masterless men, free-lance assassins, hired as protection from the hi-jacker. These paid gunmen, like the hi-jacker, swell their income by holding up blind pigs and roadhouses. The proprietors dare not complain—for they themselves are beyond the pale of the law.

The above are called "the Jackals of the Jungle." The writer continues:

In the midst of this swirling together of rum-runner, bootlegger, moonshiner, blind-pig operator, hi-jacker and paid gunman is the rum baron. He organizes "business," plans "offensives," "fixes" the officials that can be "fixt," and reaps the heavy profits. Sitting like a general at a board of strategy, he wields the controlling hand. He is the Wolf of the Jungle.

Wolf and Jackal alike, by the nature of their livelihood, are held to the grip of the Jungle Law. Its result is a continual state of war, not war with society but within the Jungle.

The cycle of death is endless. In the files of the homicide squad of the Detroit police department, the clearing-house of the city's wide-spread villainies, may be found the story behind the story of every slaying. Crimes are cataloged after the manner of buds and blossoms in the index of a botanist. Some are classified under "jealousy," others "family trouble," others "business relations," others "women," and



The illustration on the left shows the original crate used by a manufacturer of motor truck radiators. It contains one radiator and exposes contents to damage in shipment. After studying this manufacturer's problem, Weyerhaeuser Crating Engineers designed a crate to take six radiators. *The middle picture shows the bottom rack for nesting radiators and the bottom and sides of the new crate. The picture on the right shows the new crate ready for shipment. Note the improvement in protection given to contents. The savings effected by this new crate are explained below.*

Scientific Crating Means More Than the Designing of a Single Crate

MANY manufacturers still look upon the packing of their goods as a minor incident of their business. They haven't investigated the far-reaching results of better packing.

When manufacturers in many lines of industry, with the cooperation of Weyerhaeuser Crating Engineers, can effect savings that amount to thousands of dollars a year, it is worth the time of any busy executive to check up on his own packing methods.

The work of Weyerhaeuser Crating Engineers doesn't consist in merely substituting one crate for another. They apply their scientific principles and practical experience to a manufacturer's shipping problems. Quite frequently they revolutionize a concern's packing practices.

TAKE the case of the motor truck radiator illustrated above. This concern was packing one radiator in a crate and having trouble with shipments damaged in transit. The Weyerhaeuser Engineers worked out a crate that carries six radiators and that gives ample protection to the contents.

The results of applying scientific packing to this problem were:

A better crate in every respect.
A saving of 43% of lumber, per radiator.
A saving of 17% in shipping weight, per radiator.
A considerable saving in labor.
The shipment of 654 radiators per car as against 500 radiators in old style crates.

The returns from good packing often extend far beyond the shipping room. It eliminates damage claims and speeds up collections. It decreases sales resistance and so gives the salesman a new selling tool. Safe packing builds good will.

THE services of Weyerhaeuser Crating Engineers are offered to executives of business concerns—by appointment on request.

There is no charge for this service. This organization feels that the position of lumber as the standard material for shipping containers imposes the obligation to deliver 100% value with every foot of lumber we sell.

For crating purposes, this organization supplies from its fifteen distributing points, ten different kinds of crating lumber, of uniform quality and in quantities ample for any shipper's needs.

A booklet, "Better Crating," which outlines the principles of crate construction and explains the personal service of Weyerhaeuser Engineers, will be sent on request to any manufacturer who uses crating lumber.

Weyerhaeuser Forest Products are distributed through the established trade channels by the Weyerhaeuser Sales Company, Spokane, Washington, with branch offices at 208 So. La Salle St., Chicago; 220 Broadway, New York; Lexington Bldg., Baltimore; and 2694 University Ave., St. Paul, and with representatives throughout the country.

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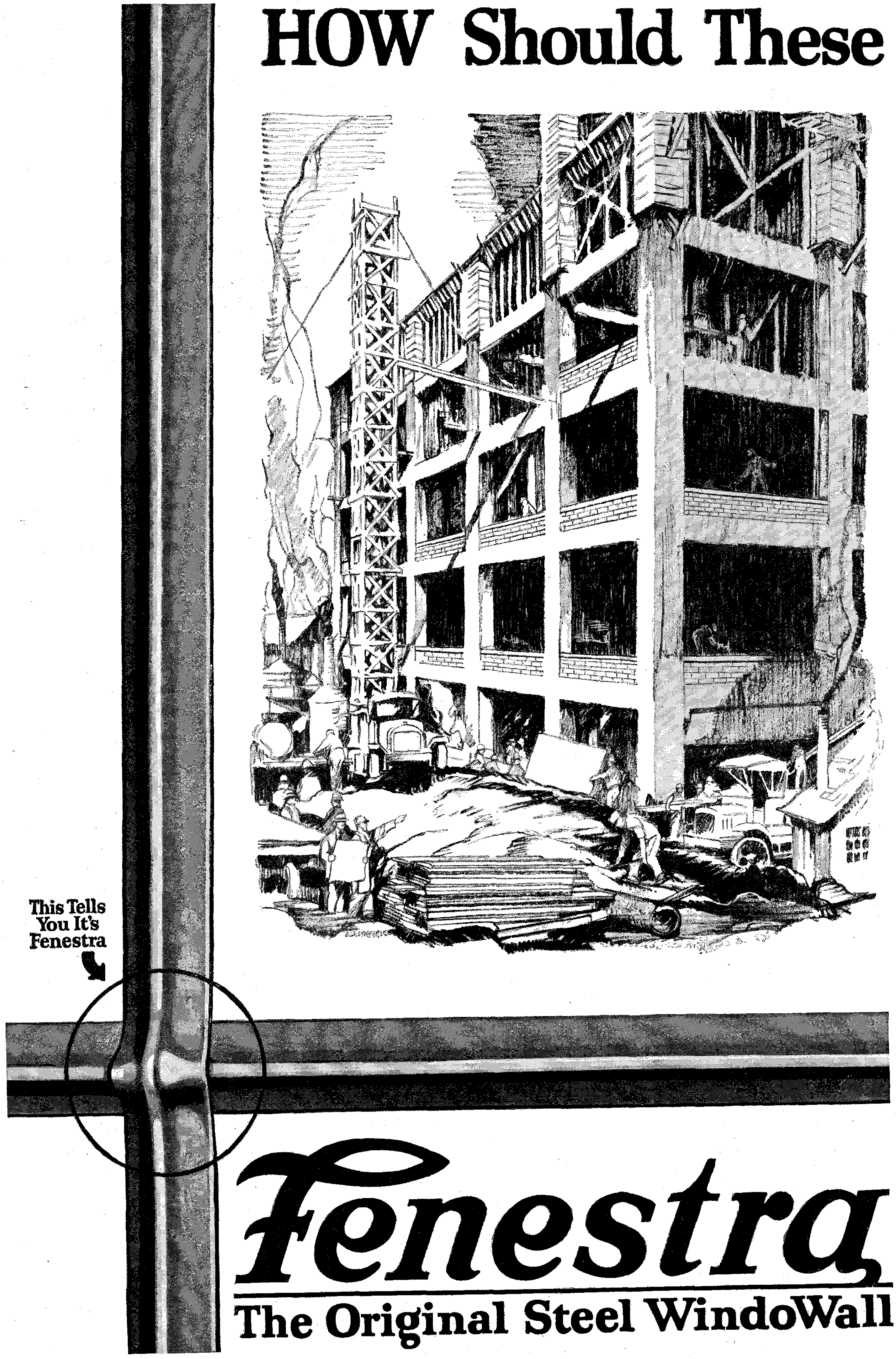

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The Original Steel WindoWall

Window Openings Be Filled?

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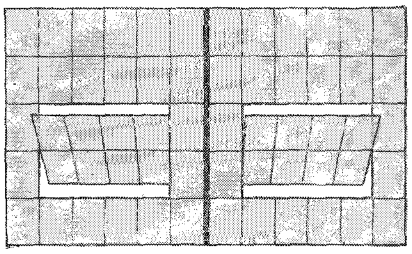

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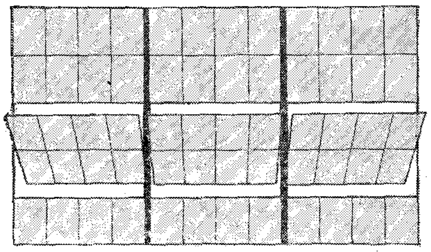

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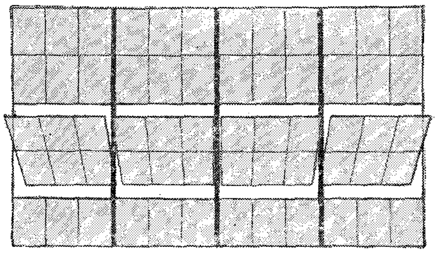

Or should one of 76 other combinations be used?

"I never realized there were so many ways to fill the window openings in my building," said a big manufacturer. He needed bays 12 lights wide by 5 lights high, and he had just been shown 79 logical ways to get them with Fenestra standard and semi-standard windows—the same sized glass throughout—and only slight variations in the size of openings.

And he was even more surprised to find that the cost of the most expensive "layout" was nearly 50% more than the most economical one.

No wonder, then, that Fenestra Field Engineers are so frequently called into consultation by architects, contractors and building owners. The proper selection of steel windows for a building involves much more than dimensions and prices. Not only the size of your window bays should be considered, but the height of your ceilings, the number and size of your work rooms and even the kind of work to be performed.

Fenestra Field Engineers apply their specialized knowledge of WindoWalls to the needs of each particular building. They try to design your windows so that, at minimum cost, you will secure proper light, and correct ventilation—working conditions that make for healthy, efficient employees, and therefore, maximum production from your plant. Here is a pertinent example:

A large American corporation had plans for a mammoth new factory in an eastern city. The local Fenestra Field Engineers, after figuring the steel sash according to the tentative plans, suggested a re-arrangement of the window units. They were able to design a simpler "layout", use standard instead of special units; increase the lighting area and retain almost the same ventilation. The revised design showed a saving of $14,000 on the cost of the sash alone.

You will find in the local Fenestra organization near you, practical men who are prepared to confer with you at any time without the slightest obligation on your part. Our 1923 "Blue Book"—a 116 page catalog of Fenestra products—is sent free on request.

Fenestra Five Fold Responsibility

When you buy Fenestra WindoWalls—the recognized standard for steel windows in America—we undertake the following items of service:

1. To furnish a layout efficiently and economically designed for your particular building.

2. To prepare a quick, accurate estimate for your contractor's use in drawing up his bid.

3. To supply promptly from our local office near you authentic details required by your architect or engineer.

4. To ship the completed sash when and where they are needed—a service insured by the largest steel sash factory in the world, located at Detroit,—a branch factory at Oakland, California, and 25 well distributed warehouses.

And finally,

5. To assume entire responsibility for skilled and speedy installation through the services of the Fenestra Construction Company.

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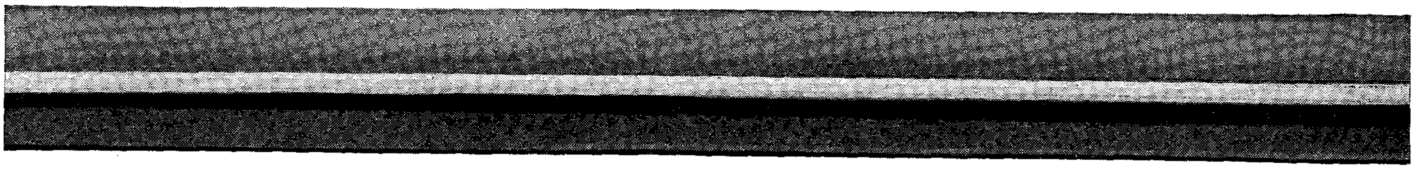
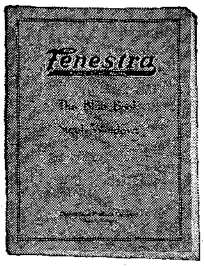


Fenestra

The Original Steel WindoWall

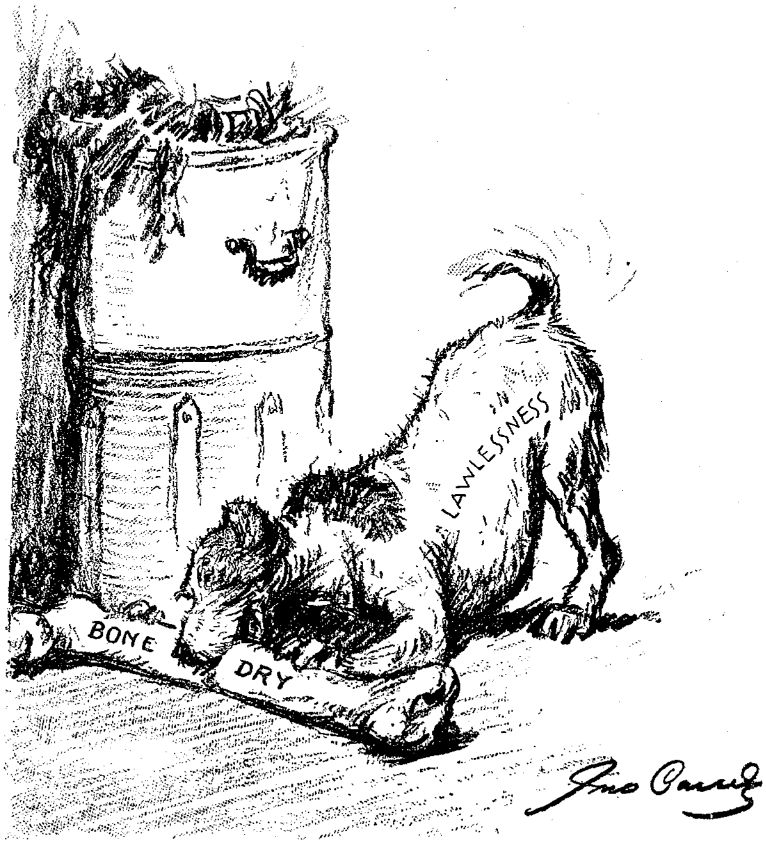


The new edition of the "Blue Book of Steel Windows", just off the press. Write for a copy.

still others "feud." These classifications, however, are superficial. If one delves deep into these records still vibrating from the gusts of human passion of which they speak, in nearly 50 per cent. of the cases the strings that jerk men to their graves are found to be pulled by the Hand of Bootleg Rum.

The "story behind the story," told brutally and coldly in the cramped handwriting of detectives, is the same, time after time. It is the story of the Jungle Law, how it strikes, and where—the story of the endless conflict over bootlegging between the Jackals and the Wolf.

Your gunman of to-day is not the rough-drest Apache type of the movies and the story-books; rather, he is a foppish, immaculately clad young man with shiny hair, who knows he preys on those beyond the law, and who kills because—well, killing is his business and he is quite proud of his skill. Often he is brought to Detroit from New York, Chicago, or Buffalo, just to do a special job, and, being paid off, departs to his erstwhile haunts. The money pours so steadily into the coffers of the booze kings they can afford to pay high wages for the services of the death-dealer.



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"HE THRIVES ON IT!"

—Cassel in the New York *Evening World.*

The actual operation of the "blind pigs" in Detroit, described in a special article of the series, is said to show a good deal of ingenuity. For instance:

There is an undertaking establishment in Detroit which has been doing a prosperous business for several years, and yet no corpse has ever been carried through its portals. Mourners come regularly, but they leave after a while in better spirits than when they entered. A hearse wends its way regularly up the driveway to the rear door.

The undertaking establishment is a blind pig.

There is a lawyer's office in one of the down-town office buildings which does a big business, but which has never had a case, except it be either Scotch, rye, bourbon or beer. The sign on the door says "attorney-at-law." One enters to find a brisk and businesslike young woman at the stenographer's desk, and if the visitor is not known to her, she asks his business. He wants to sue his mother-in-law or a railroad. He is ushered into a side room and the "lawyer" explains he does not handle that line of business, whatever it might be.

If the visitor is known, he nods smilingly to the young lady and goes into the other offices. There he can buy what he wishes, without being molested, in a comfortable chair and with good service.

There is a grain and feed store in one residential district which to date, altho it looks prosperous, has never sold a grain of corn or a wisp of hay. All business is done at the rear where circular stains of many glasses warrant belief that the business is an active one.

There is a Turkish bathhouse in the down-town district which has been running since Prohibition, but which for several years has given no customer a bath in relation to his epidermis. Even the proprietor takes his own Saturday night ablutions in his residential tub. The place is a blind pig.

It is related that one evening a somewhat inebriated gentleman insisted on being given a Turkish bath. As the place had once been used for that purpose, the proprietor, as a gay jest of late even time, put him in the old steam-box, turned on the steam and forgot about him. When he was rescued some time later he was nearly dead.

There is a tire store in another street near by which occasionally sells a tire, but which usually is just out of the kind you want. One might marvel at how a business conducted so poorly could exist. Unless one were within the enchanted circle, and then one would understand. The place is a blind pig, and the loads of tires which come in but which never seem to go out, are in reality bottled goods and kegs.

These are just a few of the high spots in the weird and wonderful array of 10,000 places where alcoholic refreshments are served in defiance of the established law.

They can be found, reports the investigator, in barber-shops, candy-stores, meat markets, grocery-stores, drug-stores—there is no manner of place but the genius of the law-breaker has conceived it as a safe place to do business. There are even unverified reports that one east side church basement has been used for that purpose.

But, while these places are interesting as freak instances of law violation, continues the writer:

So bold have most of the big operators grown that they do not bother any more with such camouflage. They do business in the open with swinging-doors and long bars and many bartenders, just as they did before the war.

In fact, so keen has competition grown for catering to the thirsty that the now almost forgotten institution, the "free lunch" has been restored. And customers argue over the relative merits of this brewery's products against that brewery's output. There is also bitterness and jealousy over the size of the glass of beer served for a quarter.

In the nest of blind pigs which almost surround the County Building there is one with a long bar and great popularity. This bar is—or was—serving old-fashioned big *schupers* of beer. The others lost trade and resented the liberality of the one proprietor. He was getting his beer from a local brewery which is right now making a tremendous hit with its output. The rival dealers got together and went to the brewery agent.

"Make him quit selling so much beer for a quarter," was their ultimatum, "or we will boycott your brewery and buy from the others."

The liberal gentleman was induced to cut down the size of his drinks and peace has been restored in the neighborhood of the County Building. The beer had grown so popular that he did not want to lose his connection with the local brewery.

"Where are these blind pigs?" is a question often asked by the law-abiding.

About as comprehensive an answer as could be given would be. "Everywhere." There is no stratum of life, and no geographical locality in Detroit, free from them.

In one big apartment house in the northwestern section of the city a group of men employed in the neighborhood knew there were two apartments which sold beer and whisky. They made a mistake one day and knocked at the wrong door. When a strange woman answered their knock they apologized and said they had gone to the wrong apartment.

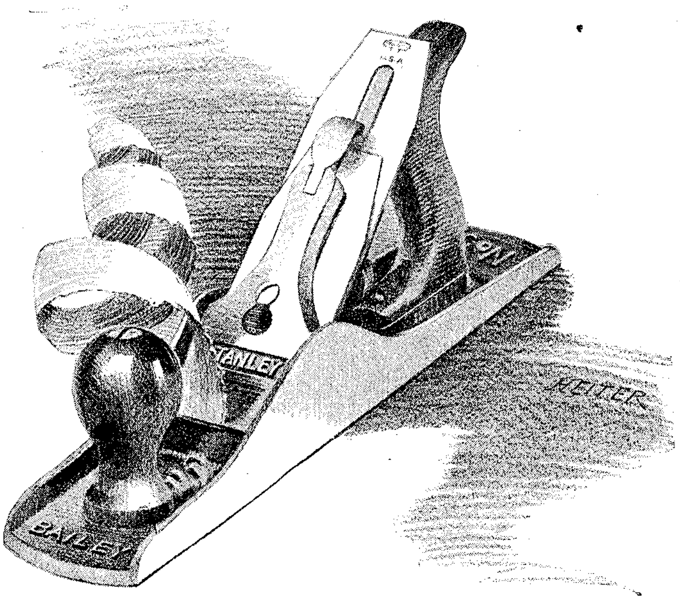
"Oh, no, you haven't," she answered quickly. "I sell it, too; come on in."

Investigation revealed that practically every occupant of the building was selling booze, and had his or her regular customers.

A young man came to the *News* office some time ago and wanted to know if he could be told where he could get board

Consider the woodworker-

Among all craftsmen there are none who possess greater skill than carpenters and woodworkers. Tools and hardware favored by these men must be right. Since the days of the Mexican war in '45, they have continuously endorsed Stanley leadership.



For example, of the ultimate in good manufacturing, the Stanley Bailey Plane is supreme in its class.

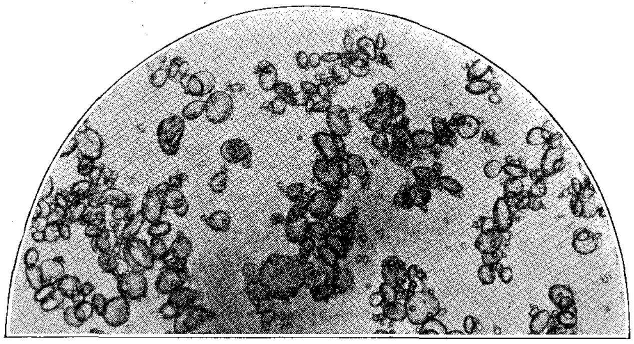
STANLEY

STANLEY SW Butts and Hinges — Carpenters Tools STANLEY TOOLS

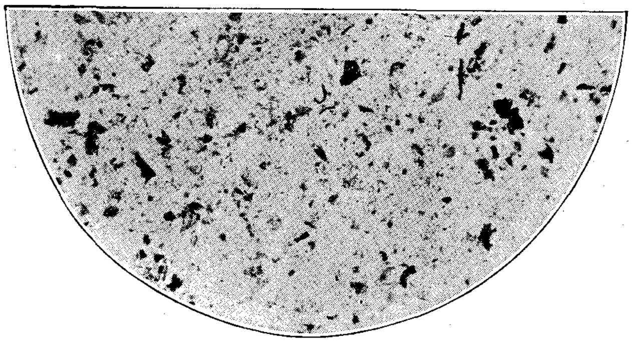
NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT

GARAGE HARDWARE—DOOR BUTTS HINGES AND BOLTS—CARPENTERS AND HOUSEHOLD TOOLS

The S. Wks.



ABOVE—Food cells before the explosion
BELOW—Food cells after the explosion. Magnified 140 times



Steam-Exploded

Grains puffed to airy globules
Food cells broken—easy to digest

Puffed Wheat and Puffed Rice are whole grains steam-exploded. Over 125 million steam explosions are caused in every kernel.

The food cells are thus broken for easy digestion. The whole-grain elements are fitted to feed.

This is the process invented by Professor A. P. Anderson.

Airy, flaky—8 times normal size

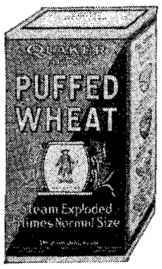
The grains are airy globules, toasted, thin and crisp. The nut-like flavor makes them food confections.

Thus whole grains are made tempting. No cereal dainties can compare with these. In millions of homes Puffed Grains have given these supreme foods a multiplied delight.

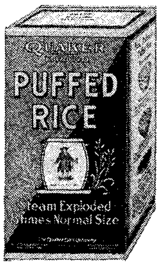
Minerals — vitamines — bran

These fascinating foods urge children to eat more whole grains and more milk. And those supply essentials without which children cannot thrive.

Whole wheat supplies 12 needed minerals which growing children must have. Also the daily need of bran. Milk supplies the vitamines —all three.



Quaker Puffed Wheat



Quaker Puffed Rice

Serve Puffed Grains with cream and sugar. Mix in every dish of fruit. Crisp and douse with melted butter for hungry children between meals. Use like nut meats in home-made candy and as garnish on ice cream.

Keep ever handy and children will eat in a dozen ways, morning, noon and night. And that insures the food essentials countless children lack.

The Quaker Oats Company

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

and room in some worth-while boarding-house.

"I've tramped the city," he said, "and every place I get into turns out to be a blind pig. The rents are terrible, and the noise makes it impossible to sleep nights. I've tried more than a half-dozen supposedly respectable places, and after I've moved in, I've found them either blind pigs or worse."

Perhaps the most discouraging feature of the whole business, concludes *The News*, is the attitude of the public, especially as reflected in the verdicts of judges and juries. If a violator of the liquor laws is forced to stand trial at all—which is said to be unlikely—"he runs practically no danger of conviction." The record, as reported by the *News* investigator, runs:

> A total of 1,286 cases were brought to the Recorder's Court for trial in the period between January 1 and August 15 of this year.
>
> Fifty per cent. were dismissed because of lack of proper evidence.
>
> In 566 of these cases the defendants were content to plead guilty, pay their fines and charge it up to "overhead" so as not to waste the time away from their places of business.
>
> In the remaining 720 cases the defendants pleaded not guilty. Six hundred and thirty-five of these were dismissed on the motion of the prosecutor's office. The remaining 35 defendants stood trial; 30 of them were found not guilty by juries. The remaining five were convicted.
>
> Thus in Recorder's Court the record is five convictions for 720 cases in which the defendant pleaded not guilty.
>
> In Federal Court the conditions are somewhat the same. In this identical period 563 cases were brought up. The greater share of them were weeded out by J. Stanley Hurd, United States Commissioner, on the grounds that under the law arrests were not justifiable. Of these cases 180 were brought to trial. One hundred and sixty-one convictions were obtained. Of the 161 defendants convicted 149 pleaded guilty, to save themselves the expense and delay of a jury trial.

So perfected has become the game that he hires what the men of the trade call a "rap guy." He takes the "rap," or arrest. The writer explains this new profession:

> The "rap guy" is hired to do just one thing: To be the goat when there is a raid made. The soft-drink license is taken out in his name. Before the law he is the proprietor. He gets three meals a day, all he wants to drink, his cigars, and sometimes as high as $100 a week, to pretend to be the proprietor. Often he earns more by tending bar. When the place is raided he is placed under arrest. He is accused in court and either stands trial or pleads guilty. Meanwhile in his absence business goes right on with a new or substitute "rap guy" in his place.
>
> There are 10,000 blind pigs in Detroit. The police point to the fact that there are only 1,508 men on the force and ask how they can cope with the situation when public opinion is against them.
>
> Detroit voted wet, they will point out, in the election of 1916, as follows:

Wet	62,497
Dry	53,823
Wet majority	9,674

And in 1919, at a resubmission of the question, the vote was:

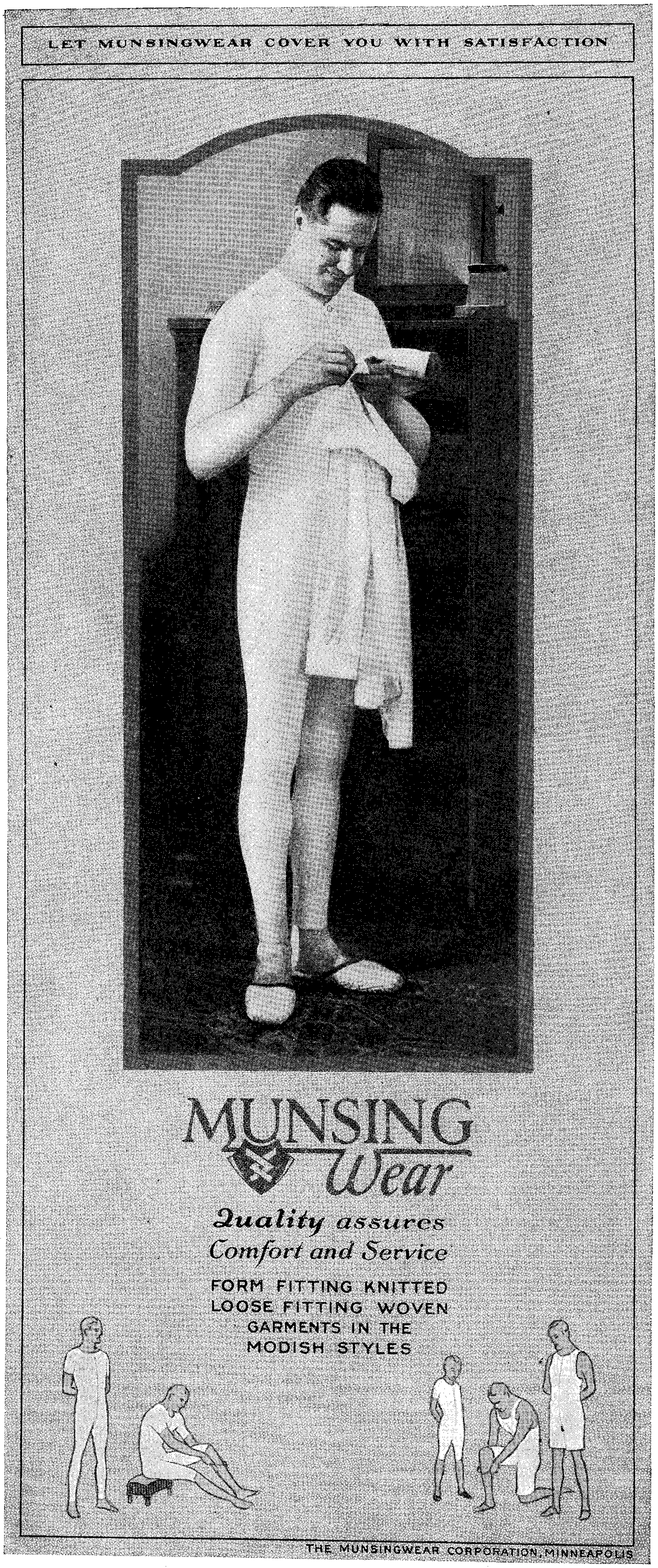
Wet	89,203
Dry	56,494
Wet majority	32,709

The practical collapse of the Prohibition law enforcement in Detroit, however, concludes the investigator, is due to so many reasons with so many angles to each one, that it is hard, even after months of investigation and study, to analyze them all. To take up some of the reasons:

> Police, judges and prosecutors, above all other things, agree that it is impossible to enforce a law the majority do not want enforced.
>
> Officially and collectively:
>
> The police blame the judges and the prosecutors.
>
> The judges blame the police and the prosecutors.
>
> The prosecutors blame the judges and the police.
>
> Privately and individually, the police officials, the judges, the prosecutors (all confidentially) blame individuals, but each agrees he lacks proof of his charges. Each agrees that present conditions are chaotic and law enforcement a thing impossible.
>
> First, there is public opinion.
>
> Second, the human equation of easy money, friendships, politics, desires for an occasional (or frequent) drink.
>
> Third—and most vital—the fact that the Constitution of the United States safeguards the individual against illegal search and seizure.
>
> Fourth, there is confusion among the courts, the police, and the prosecutors as to the search and seizure law. So involved has this become that even the Supreme Court of the State of Michigan has decided contrary to the United States Supreme Court's past rulings, and even finds its own bench violently divided on the matter. There is a lack of unanimity even in the high courts and indecision in the lower courts and the enforcing officers, to say nothing of public opinion. And as one thoughtful writer has recently said:
>
> "Indecision in public opinion is the open gate through which the forces of nihilism pour into the citadel of civilization."

The constitutional safeguard is hard to get around, says the writer, and results in the nullifying of a good deal of Prohibition effort. There is some hope, however, *The News* points out, in one of the several editorials accompanying its series of articles, in the fact that the "juries in Federal Courts are somewhat less inclined to give the liquor offender a clean bill of health." The editor concludes:

> The circumstance lends further practical support to the contention that the United States Government must adopt at once a new program of liquor law enforcement to which nothing to date has been comparable, a courageous, iron-handed campaign which will test completely and adequately the future status of Prohibition in these United States.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MUNSING Wear

Quality assures Comfort and Service

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LOOSE FITTING WOVEN
GARMENTS IN THE
MODISH STYLES

THE MUNSINGWEAR CORPORATION, MINNEAPOLIS

Visit the Land of Mystic Charm

Frank's
Annual Cruise De Luxe
To the
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(Limited to 450 Guests—About Half Capacity)
By Magnificent New
Cunard S. S. "SCYTHIA"
Twin-Screw Oil-Burner, 20,000 tons
Sailing Jan. 30, 1924, 67 days, *repeating the complete success of the 1923 similar Cruise, same steamer, visiting*
EGYPT—PALESTINE
Madeira, Spain, Gibraltar, Algiers, Tunis, Constantinople, Greece, Italy, Sicily, Riviera, Monte Carlo, France, England

The "Scythia" is a veritable floating palace, with spacious decks, lounges, veranda cafes, 2 elevators, gymnasium, commodious staterooms with running water and large wardrobes; bedrooms and suites with private baths. Famous Cunard cuisine and service. (Only one sitting for meals.)

Stop-over privilege in Europe without extra cost, returning via S.S. "Aquitania," "Mauretania," "Berengaria," or any Cunard Line Steamer.

Rates, deck plans, itinerary and full information on request. Early reservation advisable.

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(*Estab. 1875*)
542 Fifth Ave., New York
219 South 15th St., Philadelphia
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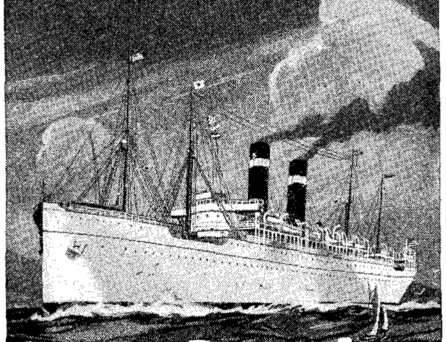
fast service by sea
New York-California

Splendid transatlantic liners. A call at gay Havana; through the Panama Canal to Los Angeles, San Francisco. Fifteen delightful days. Regular Sailings.

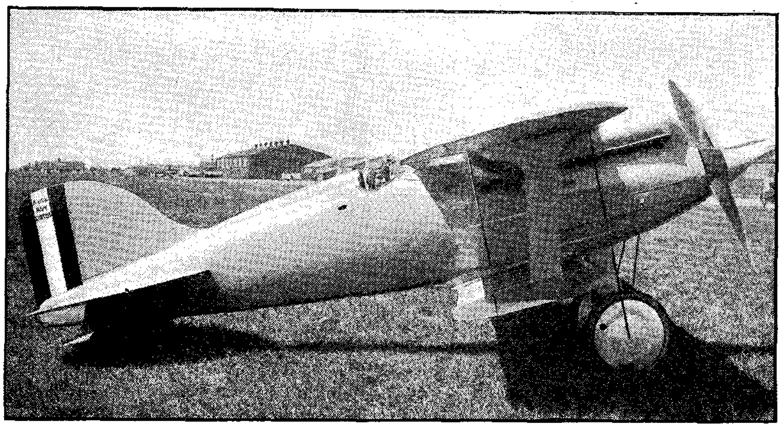


PANAMA PACIFIC LINE
INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY
No. 1 Broadway, New York,
or any Authorized Steamship Agent.

MOTORING AND AVIATION

A NEW WORLD'S-RECORD SPEEDSTER

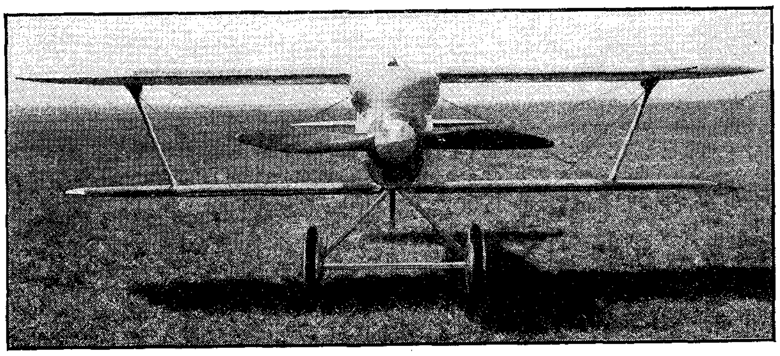
AMERICAN airplanes have once more set up new marks for rapid transportation. "For the first time in recorded history," in the words of an imprest observer, "a human body was hurtled through space at more than four miles a minute," when the new speed planes for the Pulitzer Race, in St. Louis, were put through their trials over Long Island. The rapidity of this pace is such, another newspaper observer figures out, that, if the plane were given fifty feet start, and fired at by a man with an ordinary revolver with black powder ammunition, the bullet would never catch up with the plane. Considering the matter from another angle, Lieutenant Brow of the Navy, when he was winging along at the rate of 255 miles an hour—faster than any human being or bird had ever traveled before—was covering a distance of 374 feet each time the second-hand ticked. This speed would have taken him from the Battery, at the foot of Manhattan Island, to the Times Building, at 42nd Street, in about a minute.



"THE MOST BEAUTIFUL SPEED DEVICE EVER MADE"

Aside from the wonderful streamlining, as shown in this broadside view, the new Curtiss Navy Racer is colored like a humming-bird. Its body is a rich dark blue, its wings are gold, and its propeller is silver.

This new record supersedes the previous world's speed record of 236 miles per hour, made by Lieutenant Maughan, of the Army, a year ago. It may, incidentally, help to explain why France's fastest flyer, Sadi Lecointe, refused an offer of $10,000 to come to this country to race in the Pulitzer contest. The French flyer has reached a speed of 233 miles an hour in a plane which, it is reported, has not sufficiently large "factors of safety" to fit the regulations of American racing. The Pulitzer authorities offered to waive safety factors in an effort to have France represented in the race. The cables report that Lecointe advised the French public to "make reservations of credulity" when a new American record of 238 miles an hour, made over Long Island two days before Lieutenant Brow hung up the new mark, was cabled to France. M. Lecointe, it was reported from Paris on the same day that the new speed record was set in Long Island, has been officially recognized as holder of the world's altitude record. Examination of his barograph



THE SMALLEST AND FASTEST OF RACING PLANES

It flashes through the air with something like the speed of a black-powder revolver bullet, some 374 feet per second. This front view of the Navy Curtiss Racer shows how the design has been "cleaned up" to decrease air resistance.

PEERLESS

Let us make this one point perfectly clear.

No American motor car, regardless of price, excels the New Peerless Eight in performance, dependability, beauty and comfort.

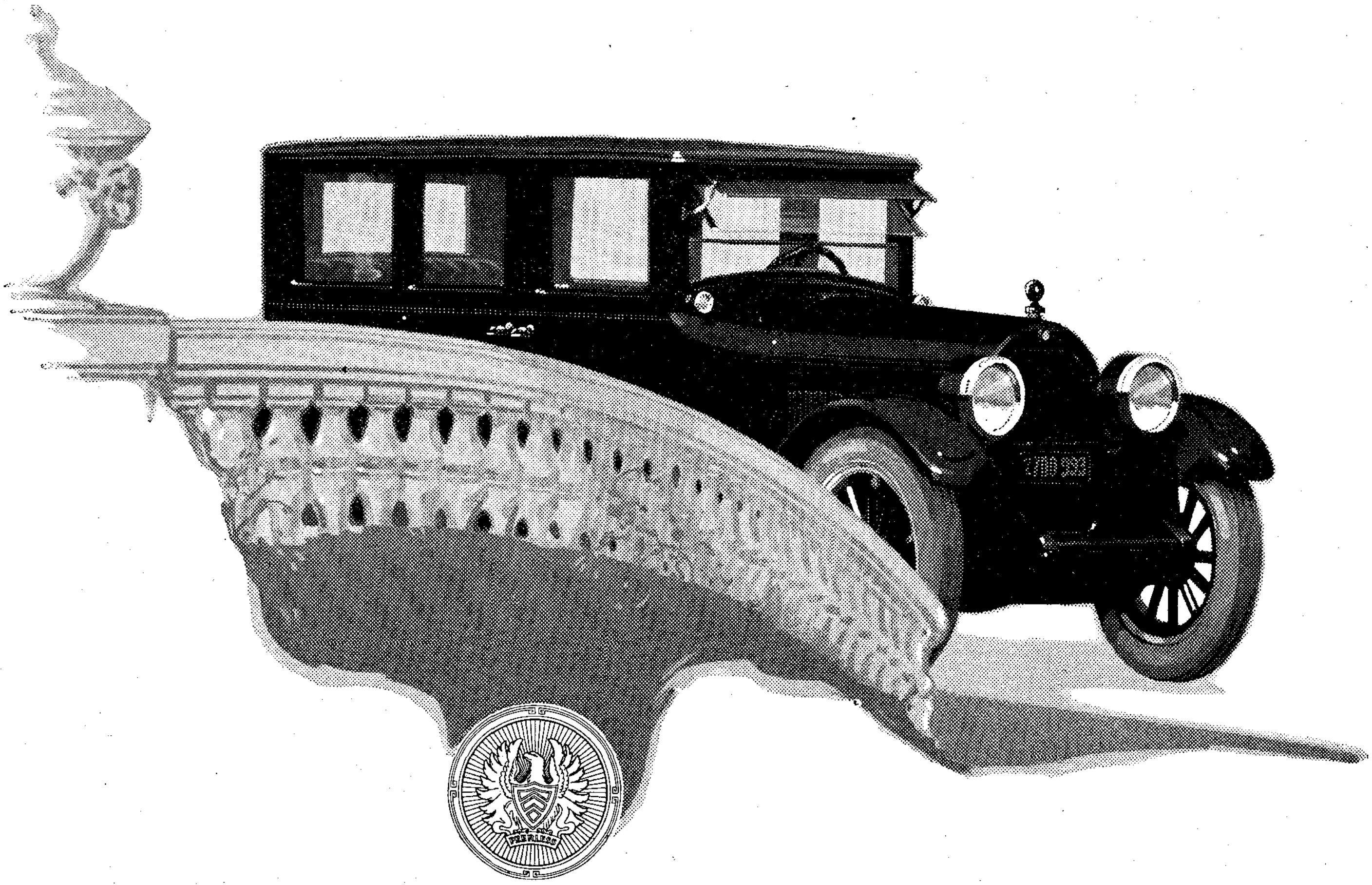
The recent change in Peerless prices gives new and positive emphasis to this fact.

THE PEERLESS MOTOR CAR COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO

> **Having owned more than thirty automobiles, beginning with a single cylinder, and including most of the high grade cars that have been on the market, I believe, without question, the Peerless I now have is the best automobile I have ever owned, regardless of cost.**
>
> L. S. Carroll,
> 30 Church Street, New York City

New Prices

$2690 to $4090, f. o. b. Cleveland, dependent on the style of body you select. The Peerless line of bodies includes touring cars, coupes, sedans and limousines



WRAP-AROUND
Front view

Back view

STYLE 153

$3.00

Trade Mark

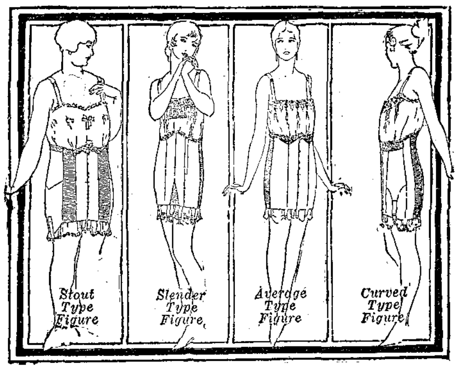
Warner's
WRAP-AROUND

THE Wrap-around is a CORSET without any lacings anywhere. It fits better without lacings than any laced corset with them.

Note the smooth, flat back; the beautifully-fitting front, the two panels of just enough elastic in just the right place.

No imitation can take the place of the Wrap-around, the original and only *real corset* without lacings, perfectly-fitting and therefore INVISIBLE.

STYLE 153, *illustrated, is for average figures.*



Send for folder of Warner's Wrap-arounds for stout-type, slender-type, average-type and curved-type figures. Prices $1.50 up.

Wrap-arounds are made only by the Warner Brothers Co., 347 Madison Ave., New York; 367 W. Adams St., Chicago; 28 Geary St., San Francisco. Made also in Canada by the Warner Brothers Co., Montreal.

MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

shows, according to the report, that he reached 35,178 feet on his attempt of September 2, thus breaking the record held by Lieutenant Macready of the United States Air Service, whose mark of 34,509 feet had stood since September, 1921. This new record of Lecointe's is the only airplane world-record not now held by American flyers.

The machine that made the new speed record, says the reporter for the New York *Herald* who was present at the trial, "presents more of sheer beauty to the eye than any speed device ever constructed by the hand of man. Her sleek, narrow fuselage was painted a brilliant royal blue, her wings of gold, and her flashing propellor of silver." However:

> Experts attribute her speed not to these esthetic excellences, but to the fact that a new wing camber has been adopted. She is the result of painstaking work in the Curtiss wind tunnel, where even the pilot's head has been streamlined to reduce resistance. She has a motor that develops a tidy 500 horse-power.

Glen H. Curtiss, who designed the plane, was quoted by the New York *Times* on the advantage of the new type of racing wings. He said, according to a reporter:

> "All racing planes are being built at the present with double-cambered wings; that is, convex on both sides. This shape is the result of experiments in our wind tunnel in developing a plane which would have range of speed and safety in landing. With the old-style wings the ratio of speed to landing was two to one, by which I mean if a plane flew at the rate of 120 miles an hour its landing speed would be sixty. To-day we showed that we can fly a plane at 240 miles an hour and land at 70, which is a reasonable landing speed.
>
> "Streamlining, lightness of weight and the engine are other factors which contributed to the speed we made to-day. A feature of the wing construction is the incorporation of the engine radiator in the wing."

A new propellor, says the report, also had something to do with the record speed. This "prop" is constructed of duralumin, and is a recent development in aeronautical construction. There are several other new features in the construction of the little Curtiss racer, the smallest machine in the racer division, which now holds the world's record. According to a bulletin issued by the Curtiss Company:

> Some might think that the little racer is but a refinement of the present world's fastest machine, the Army Curtiss Racer of 1922. The Curtiss motor has been redesigned, giving it some fifty horse-power more for a weight of less than a pound and a third per horse-power. The new Curtiss-Reed duralumin propeller adds some speed. The new wing has the wing-type radiator of last year. The flexible carriage with shock absorbers has been eliminated, and a new Curtiss-designed wheel, having in it the shock-absorbing or cushioning effect required for landing, and doing away with the head resistance of the old carriage, adds speed. The body of the machine is slightly smaller and of a better streamline.
>
> In its arrangements with the Navy Department, the Company guaranteed a speed considerably higher than that of the Curtiss Racer of last year. Suffice it to say that in its speed trials, which followed quickly, taken over a measured course in horizontal flight and timed by an electrical timing device, the guaranteed speed was greatly exceeded. Speed trials taken by observation with a stop-watch can be considered only approximate, when it is realized that an error of a fifth of a second means an error of four miles per hour. Only electrical timing can record the actual speed.

It was an electrical timing device that gave Lieutenant Brow an average of 244.15 miles per hour in the trials, and that, two days later recorded the speed of Lieutenant Al Williams, one-time pitcher for the Giants, at 247.5 miles per hour. Lieutenant Williams flew a sister ship of Lieutenant Brow's, and is said at times, when flying with the wind, to have reached an extreme speed of 266 miles an hour. All of these records, however, newspaper observers warn us, may be some miles under the true speed of the planes involved, since the Navy does not want to show its hand too plainly before the Pulitzer Race. The New York *Times* reports:

> Lieutenants Brow and Williams in these Curtiss planes, with Lieutenant Calloway and Lieutenant Saunderson of the Marine Corps in the baby Wright racers, will represent the Navy in the speed contests at St. Louis. The Wright planes have made records in the neighborhood of 238 miles per hour.
>
> Now that Lieutenant Williams has been officially chosen for the team the story of his struggle to gain a place may be told. The designers of the Curtiss plane tore their hair when it was announced he was to pilot one of their latest products, because he weighs 198 pounds.
>
> "I sweat my brains to get four pounds off the material of the ship," said W. L. Gilmore, chief designer for Curtiss, "and they saddle me with forty extra pounds of man."
>
> "Well, it's forty pounds of the right man," replied Admiral Moffett, chief of Navy aviation, and yesterday Williams proved that he is among the few men who are physically capable of standing the terrific strain of such an achievement.

Commentators recall that, in the Pulitzer Race of last year, the high speed attained—about 208 miles an hour—caused temporarily unconsciousness in some of the pilots, when making the turns of the course. This year, it is reported, a wider swing around the pylons will be permitted, thus reducing the physical strain on the drivers. After some recent trials in Long Island, says a newspaper observer:

> Both Lieutenant Sanderson and Lieutenant Williams displayed signs of physical distress. Their faces were reddened and their veins distended. Both said that flying at such a great speed, possible only in these four ships, was a test of physical endurance.
>
> "The centrifugal force in banking these

PRIZE-WINNERS *of the* FLEISCHMANN *Yeast for Health* CONTEST

The Fleischmann Health Contest closed August 15. But so tremendous was the response that the judges have been busy ever since.

Here, finally, are the 153 prize-winners—selected after careful consideration of thousands and thousands of reports.

This Contest has given us a new conception of the unique place won by Fleischmann's Yeast in millions of American homes. With such a host of men and women to whom this fresh natural food has given new health and joy in life—it has been exceedingly difficult to narrow down the selection to 153.

Our sincerest thanks to each and every one who took part. So excellent were hundreds of reports which must go unrecognized that we regret there weren't prizes for all; but we want the authors to know that none will go unappreciated. And as dozens of people put it: "Whether I get a prize in this Contest or not, Fleischmann's Yeast has given me the biggest prize already—the prize of perfect health!" THE FLEISCHMANN COMPANY, 701 Washington Street, New York City.

First Prize $1000.00

MRS. ALLAN RAMSEY
839 Milburn Street, Evanston, Ill.

Second Prize $500.00

ELLERY H. CLARK
1112 Tremont Bldg., Boston, Mass.

Third Prize $500.00

JAMES H. BOYCE
P. O. Box 906, Memphis, Tenn.

10 Prizes of $100.00 each

Mrs. Vermet, 1484-B Chabot St., Montreal, Canada
Wesley Ray, Long View, Washington
Dean J. Rice, 657 West First South St., Salt Lake City, Utah
Mrs. Florence A. Locke, 418 Vine St., Akron, Ohio
G. A. Dempsey, Rosemount Apts., Winnipeg, Can.
Mrs. B. M. Moore, Box 1203, Tucson, Arizona
W. B. Boggs, Room 632, P. O. Dept. Bldg., Washington, D. C.
Mary H. Lloyd, 916 East Market St., New Albany, Indiana
Rev. James E. W. Cook, Wilmington, N. C.
Stuart C. Frazier, Superior Hotel, Concrete, Wash.

40 Prizes of $25.00 each

F. A. Christopherson, 150 Echo Ave., Fresno, Cal.
C. J. Kimmel, 6245 Helen Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Jane Branch, P. O. Box 799, Central Park Sta., Houston, Texas
Henry O'Brien, 1948 East Genesee Ave., Saginaw, Michigan
Caroline Curtiss, 2710 Bainbridge Ave., New York.
M. M. Glauber, 209 Mercantile Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla.
Geo. D. King, 5406 So. Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Mark Fantetti, 430 East 44th St., Portland, Ore.
Homer Gauthier, 2112 Beverly Rd., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Edward M. Robinson, Chester, Nova Scotia
Wiley Krause, 704 Elizabeth St., Kalamazoo, Michigan
Mrs. Hugo Bolin, Wilbank Apts., Ponca City, Oklahoma
Dr. James S. Cleland, 7442 Langley Ave., Chicago, Illinois
Ann Batchelder, 454 West 20th St., New York
R. Crawford, 12 East Henry St., Savannah, Ga.
Charles H. Ward, 205 Russell St. Ext., Halifax, Nova Scotia
Miss B. L. Nelson, 1482 E. Everett St., Portland, Oregon
Henry J. Carroll, 306 Market St., St. Louis, Mo.
Miss L. R. Bayliss, Springfield Gardens, L. I.
Jerry Hogan, Springs St., Columbus, Ohio
G. Henderson Coyle, 1036 Crane Ave., Detroit, Michigan
Mrs. R. D. Stafford, Ballardvale, Mass.
Alfred R. Fairhurst, 209 Adelphi St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Charles F. Weiler, Flemington, N. J.
Mrs. O. S. Spaulding, 2951 Lakewood Blvd., Detroit, Mich.
Abraham Kandel, 51 East 7th St., New York.
Miss Frances Burns, P. O. Box 534, Mohawk, N.Y.
Frank M. Spencer, P. O. Box 121, Sylvan Ave., Tenafly, N. J.
Mrs. J. B. Russell, 113 N. 5th St., Marquette, Michigan
Dr. J. L. McCartney, Brooklyn Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Herbert A. Steinmeyer, 3128 Lackland Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
Esther Shaw, 382 Auzerais Ave., San Jose, Cal.
William Ford, North St., Norfolk, Mass.
Mrs. H. Crookhorn, 518 3rd Avenue, New York
A. F. Lockhart, 709 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. Anna M. Towne, 109 Erie St., La Porte, Ind.
Warren E. Cox, 541 Madison Ave., New York
Warwick H. Ripley, 724 Lemcke Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
Rosemary Costello, 10 Croton Pl., Irvington, N. Y.
John Feldman, 1183 Grand Concourse, New York

100 Prizes of $10.00 each

Elva Tanner, Clover, Utah
Chas. Polachek, Richmond Highlands, Wash.
Mrs. Fred W. Witzel, 3096 Chadbourne Rd., Cleveland, Ohio
Walter McGahan, P. O. Box 1177, Dallas, Texas
Mrs. Michael W. Barrett, 110 Buckingham St., Waterbury, Conn.
A. Allen Seeger, Y. M. C. A., Minneapolis, Minn.
Miss Lillian Cohen, 1599 East New York Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Douglas C. Tomkies, 1176 Taylor Hall, New Haven, Conn.
Ruth Rollband, 409 Whitesboro St., Utica, N. Y.
Chas. F. Holem, Box O, Sandpoint, Idaho
Charles Woodrow, 504 N. 5th St., Camden, N. J.
Lillian B. Eudowe, 744 Congress Ave., New Haven, Conn.
Edward C. Clark, 21 Day Ave., Westfield, Mass.
Mrs. E. A. Chapman, Chillicothe, Ohio
J. F. Blackburn, 78 Linda Ave., Oakland, Cal.
Elsey H. Irwin, 3426 Ward St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Herbert Axxe, 1501 Third St., Massillon, O.
Mrs. Esther Graham, 306 Liverpool St., Montreal, Canada
Russell Carolan, 4235 Maryland Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. W. C. Matthews, 1130 St. Charles Ave., New Orleans, La.
Cyril A. Gendermann, 1622 Tenth Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Lydia M. De Fuentes, Gen. Delivery, Waukegan, Illinois
W. H. Anable, 63 Sherrill St., Geneva, N. Y.
Mabelle Conomikes, Marathon, N. Y.
Fred Meyer, 1201 East First St. Los Angeles, Cal.
Mrs. Emily Eteen, 4308 Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
John Butler, 204 Hulbert Block, Cincinnati, Ohio
Mrs. A. C. Cowling, 2100 Minn. Ave., Chickasha, Okla.
C. C. Beach, 4432 Park Heights Ave., Baltimore, Maryland
David Fisher, National Home, Wis.
Mrs. Arthur R. Pagnam, R. F. D. 29, Stamford, Conn.
Clair C. Cook, 1030 Calif. Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.
Mrs. H. F. Chezum, Bethesda, Md.
Will L. King, 443 Tenth St., Washington, D. C.
Miss F. Marie Green, 2660 N. 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
T. A. Church, 1507 North St., Berkeley, Cal.
Mrs. R. V. Bach, 115 W. 26th St., Oklahoma City, Okla.
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planes sharply gives the effect of a gre weight being suddenly dropt on the body Lieutenant Williams said. "I felt sever times like some heavy hand was tearing my stomach and would push me throug the bottom of the plane."

IF YOU ARE ARRESTED, REMEMBER YOUR RIGHTS

ONE reason so many motorists ar arrested, suggests a motor authorit who has been looking into the matter, i undoubtedly because they have an exag gerated idea of their rights. Too many c them think they own the road, as well a good part of the villages and cities throug which it passes. On the other hand, hov ever, there are certainly a considerab number of motorists who are wrongfull arrested, and forced to submit to illeg indignities after their arrest. It is prol ably true, Mr. Leslie Childs goes on to sa in *Motor Life* (New York), that:

> Perhaps not one motorist in a thousar ever has occasion to give a moment thought to his legal rights should he l placed under arrest for the violation some motor vehicle regulation. This true because, generally speaking, pea officers are reasonably considerate of tl rights of an accused and rarely obstruct prevent the latter from the exercise of a his rights in such a situation. The pro of this lies in the fact that of the tens thousands of arrests made every year f violation of motor vehicle regulations o rarely hears of an action for damages grov ing out of such an arrest against a pea officer.
>
> However, there are exceptions to a rules, and it is not surprizing that once in while men should be selected for pea officers who apparently lack the necessa poise, judgment and discretion that go make up the ideal guardian of the la If, then, a motorist runs afoul of an offic of this class, and the latter, with a mistak notion of the extent of his authority, shou palpably ride roughshod over the righ of the motorist, either in making the arre or after the arrest has been made, such motorist may have good cause to gi thought to his right to recourse against tl officer.
>
> And in this connection, it may be stat broadly, that if such an officer abuses h discretion he may render himself, or h bondsmen, liable to the motorist in su stantial damages. The application of th rule of liability to peace officers is illu trated in a number of cases, among the being Bryan vs. Comstock, an Arkans decision reported in 220 S. W. 475. Ar as this case involved the right of a motori to damages from a peace officer for a alleged improper arrest and imprisonmen it becomes a case of more than passi interest to motorists in general.

The facts and circumstances whi culminated in the action were, as tak from the report, says Mr. Childs, su stantially as follows:

> The plaintiff, accompanied by a you lady, who was his fiancée, had driven fro Fort Smith to Van Buren. The hour w

late, and when they stopt in Van Buren, the defendant, who was a deputy constable, pulled the plaintiff from his car and informed him he was under arrest. The defendant declined to state the charge against the plaintiff, refused to take him before a justice of the peace, call his friends, or allow him to give bail, and taking him to jail had him locked up, stating to the jailer that here was a drunken man, and that formal charges would be preferred against him the following morning.

The plaintiff was thereupon locked in jail, but when his name had been given to the jailer, the latter knew that he was a member of a well-known and respected family of that county, and having some misgivings about the affair, called the sheriff. The sheriff, it appears, was a man of discretion and at once went to the jail, had the plaintiff released and took him to his home, where he spent the night.

Following this, the defendant (constable) charged the plaintiff with being drunk and operating his automobile with only one front light burning, when the statute required that two front lights be burning. The plaintiff was tried upon these charges and acquitted, and thereafter brought the instant action against the defendant for damages for his alleged illegal and wrongful arrest and short imprisonment.

Upon the trial of the cause the defendant admitted the plaintiff had asked to be allowed to give bail, and attempted to justify his refusal to take him before the justice of the peace on the grounds that the latter had told him not to disturb him if he made arrests late at night. And as the hour was late he had accordingly refused plaintiff's request and placed him in jail.

The trial of the cause resulted in a verdict and judgment in favor of the plaintiff (motorist) for the sum of $500.

From this judgment the defendant (constable) prosecuted an appeal to the higher court. After stating the facts the court made a few remarks which apply generally to the right of a motorist when arrested. He said:

"Where a peace officer makes an arrest, . . . it is his duty to carry the person arrested forthwith before the most convenient magistrate of the county in which the arrest is made, to the end that appropriate action may be had for granting bail, if the offense charged is bailable, and to make any necessary order in regard to a trial of the charges preferred. . . . The purpose of the statute is to promote the orderly enforcement of the law, and it is not to be assumed that, in giving a peace officer the right to arrest when a public offense is committed in his presence, it was intended to diminish or impair the constitutional right of making bail.

"Of course a peace officer is clothed with certain discretion as to the conditions under which he should make an arrest without a warrant for an offense committed in his presence, and with what expedition he should carry the person arrested before the officer having jurisdiction of the offense. But here there was no exercise of discretion; rather, there was a very gross abuse of discretion.

"Appellant (the officer) stood upon the letter of his legal right to make the arrest, without the existence of any necessity for the strict exercise of that right. He should therefore have given appellee (the motorist) the benefit of the strict letter of his right to be carried forthwith before a magistrate; and the only reason given for denying

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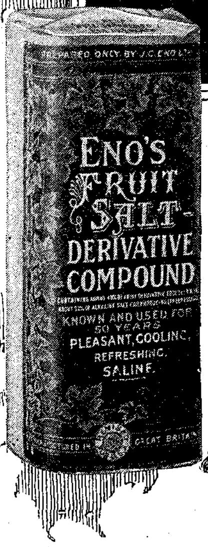
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MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

appellee this right was appellant's unwillingness to disturb the justice of the peace. Under the circumstances stated, this was not a sufficient excuse for subjecting appellee to the humiliation of being arrested and locked in jail."

In conclusion writes Mr. Child:

The higher court affirmed the judgment rendered in the lower court in favor of the plaintiff (motorist) holding, as outlined in the opinion, that the officer had failed to justify his treatment of the plaintiff and should be held liable in damages for the sum awarded the plaintiff in the lower court as already stated herein.

The foregoing Arkansas decision is one of the clearest cases on the point decided, involving the arrest of a motorist for an alleged violation of the motor vehicle laws, that the writer has found in the books. In the light of this decision, which is unquestionably in accord with the weight of authority, it is apparent that a peace officer is bound to follow the provisions of the law, in the arrest of a motorist, and his acts, which go beyond this boundary, will be done at his peril.

Certainly, as in the case reviewed, if a peace officer by a gross abuse of his discretion overrides the legal rights of a motorist, and thereby unjustly subjects the latter to inconvenience and humiliation, there is little doubt that a jury, if the matter is brought to its attention, will see to it that the aggrieved motorist is adequately compensated for the wrong done him. Truly, then, this Arkansas decision is one of value on the question decided, and may well be borne in mind by both peace officers and motorists when arrests are made in what may be termed borderline cases involving violation of motoring laws.

WHY WE ARE NOT "SATURATED" WITH AUTOMOBILES

SUCCESSIVE predictions that the saturation point will be reached in the motor-car business have failed of confirmation, as the increasing production of cars seems to be readily absorbed by the market. B. C. Forbes, in his column in the New York *American*, tries to explain it by the steadily decreasing price of automobiles, which widens the circle of possible owners. Automobile prices, we are reminded, are lower to-day than they were before the war. Moreover, "tires cost little more than half the prices charged in 1916. Storage batteries also cost less than they did in the days when the cost of living was low." This means bigger sales for cars. For instance:

May it not be that our farmers have been feeling that they could get more value for their money from automobile manufacturers than from manufacturers and others whose prices are anywhere from 50 per cent. to 100 per cent. above pre-war levels? The farmer can get in exchange for his wheat and corn and oats and hogs and cattle and wool and butter and eggs more value in automobiles, in tires and in accessories to-day than he could get before the World War upset things. Most automobile prices compare favorably even with dollar wheat, from the Automobile buyer's point of view.

Price cuts, we are told, have been drastic in the case of both low-priced and high-priced cars, as this table shows:

Look what has happened to prices of standard automobiles:

	1913 price	*1923 price*
Ford	$600	$393
Studebaker	1,550	1,275
Chevrolet	1,200	495
Overland	1,475	525
Cadillac	*1,975	a2,885
Packard	4,150	2,485
*4 cylinders		a8 cylinders

Next, Mr. Forbes asks us to consider what has happened to tires:

The average price of six standard tires, 30x3½, was over $28 seven years ago. To-day the average is under $15.50.

The following comparisons supplied for readers of this column by the Class Journal Company give a picture of what the tire industry has accomplished in the way of lowering prices:

	1916	*1923*
Goodrich	$22.40	$15.95
Goodyear	26.20	15.50
United States	34.20	16.00
Firestone	24.55	12.50
Fiske	24.65	18.85
Kelly Springfield	36.25	13.95

A cord tire which cost $50 at the opening of the 1918 automobile season can now be purchased for only slightly more than half that sum. A fabric tire which you can now get for just over $20 cost more than $35 in the spring of 1920.

How about storage batteries? Here is how quotations for three standard Willard Storage Batteries have fluctuated:

	1913	*1920*	*1923*
First type	$22.00	$37.15	$15.85
Second type	20.00	42.25	20.95
Third type	28.00	52.65	27.05

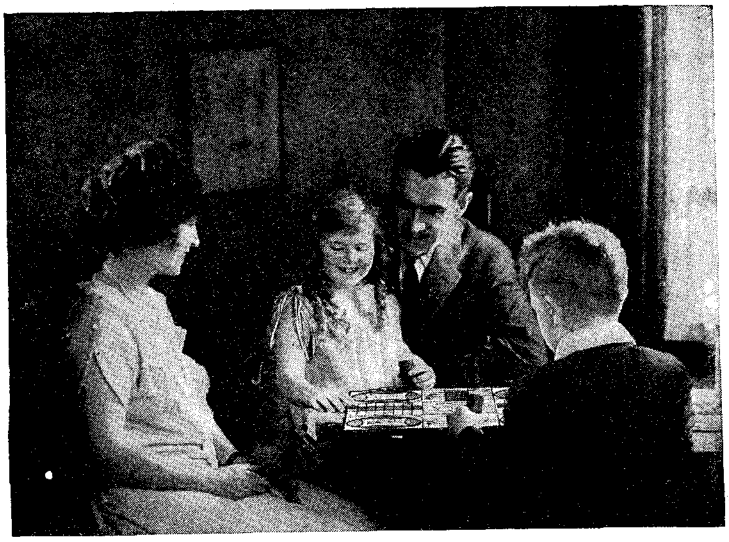
The Presto-Lite Battery, which cost $23.85 in 1914, and which went to almost $30 during the height of the general rise in prices, is now down to $20.65.

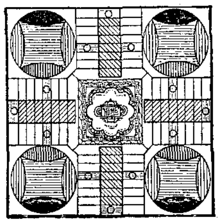
Incidentally, gasoline prices are at the present moment also relatively low. In certain sections it has been possible to buy gasoline at prices which made pre-war prices look excessive.

And then "the lowering of prices is only one thing that has helped to bring about the growth of the automobile industry," continues Mr. Forbes. He means that:

Quality has risen even more than the prices have fallen. The automobilist who sets out in his Studebaker or Buick or Packard or Cadillac or Haynes or Chevrolet or Dodge or Overland or Stutz or Cole or Maxwell or Ford can count with more certainty upon dependable service to-day than he could years ago.

The improvement in the better grades of tires has been equally notable. Some of the records made by both cord and fabric tires during the last year or two have almost passed belief.





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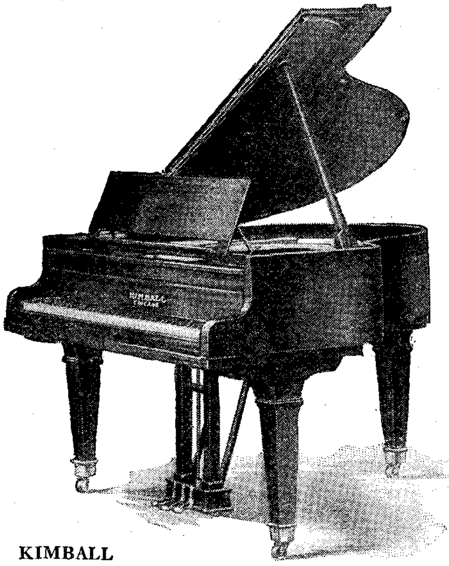

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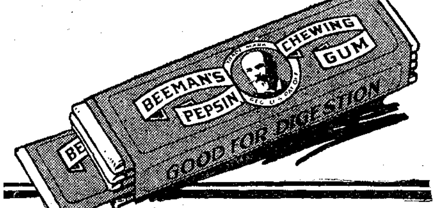

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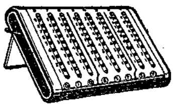

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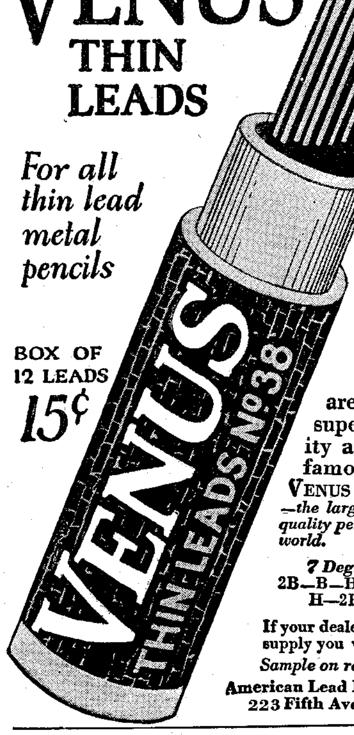

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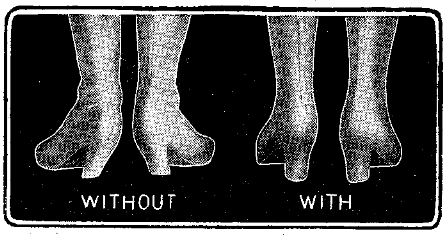
MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

TO CHICAGO MOTORISTS—AND OTHERS

"THERE are more than 300,000 of you drivers in Chicago," the editor of the Chicago *Tribune* begins an editorial on the automobile peril in city streets. His advice and warning to these 300,000 drivers have been paid the compliment of circulation by several State automobile associations, since his view may be applied quite as well to the other cities of the country as to the metropolis on Lake Michigan. The number of drivers who are residents of Chicago, continues the *Tribune* writer, is swelled by drivers of neighboring towns and neighboring States. All of them drive cars which have "the potential speed of locomotives," and "the streets of a compact, congested city are their tracks." On these tracks in Chicago an average of two people are killed every day. "What can be done to stop this daily killing?" asks the editor:

> Shall we accept it as the unavoidable hazard? Shall we say that the modern city must pay this toll, just as crude human life in a jungle pays until white men come in with guns? The railroads did not say that when railroading had a much higher death-rate than it has now. Railroad management assumed that precaution would produce greater security, and it did.
>
> We may assume the same thing in automobiling. There is responsibility both on foot and at the wheel, but we think the greatest responsibility must be in the car. Many of the killed are children. It is not the nature of children to be cautious. They are impulsive. They act without considering consequences. A child does not instinctively look to see whether it is safe to run into the street after a ball or in chase of a playmate. It is absorbed in play or lost in its imagination. Children may be in almost any block entered by an automobile.
>
> Aside from that, the most prudent person of ordinarily cautious habits may have moments of abstraction. It is dangerous and unwise, but he should not pay for it with his life if it is possible to avoid that payment. There are old people, foolish people, reckless people, and ignorant people, who frequently endanger themselves and provoke the automobile driver.
>
> Street-car motormen meet many of these problems of public security, and the majority of them do it successfully by not taking any chances. Many of them assume that if anything obstructs their clear view of the street, such as another car, somebody may appear suddenly from behind that obstruction. The assumption that the way is clear only when you see that it is clear saves many lives on the street-car tracks.
>
> You drivers would rather lose your cars than run over a child, and most of you would prefer to wreck your cars and take your chances in the wreck. The child's safety requires that when you see it you assume that it may do anything and be prepared to avoid it whatever it does. It may be on the sidewalk one minute and out in front of your car the next. If your speed in that case is beyond your control you



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may send the child to its coffin, and your regrets will not do any good. The driver who has stept out to pick up a crusht child will be a long time regretting it, and it will not make any difference if it is called unavoidable.

It might be unfair to say that the rule is becoming "Let the pedestrian beware," but the person on foot is beginning to think that he has no protected rights and little safety. He is constantly conscious of danger. That consciousness may be a good thing for him in present conditions, but it is not consistent with the purposes of city civilization. People went into cities both for cooperation and security.

Pedestrians particularly resent it when, in spite of every reasonable precaution taken by them, they are imperiled by inconsiderate driving. Drivers may approach traffic-controlled intersections without being able to stop at the signal. We have a bad system of control, and a frequently careless observance of it. The pedestrian does not excuse this indifference. He expects the driver to be able to stop. He resents it when a driver makes a sharp turn at inconsiderate speed. He can't have his eyes in every direction, and nature has not yet given him vision in the back of his head. He resents it when, having the right-of-way, a horn, seemingly at the small of his back, makes him jump out of his shoes. He resents it when a car, speeding out of a mass of slower moving traffic, upsets all the reasonable calculations he had made in crossing the street and bears down on him with no regard for his safety.

"Let the pedestrian beware" is a good rule for him and a poor one for the driver. We doubt that law can do a great deal to prevent these deaths in Chicago streets. Exceptional cases of recklessness and indifference may be punished, but many of the accidents are not caused by extreme recklessness. They are caused because there has not been enough imaginative prudence. The driver who has considered nearly every possible thing which may develop in the block ahead of him does not have unavoidable accidents very often.

Laws will not put imaginative prudence in the drivers, and probably will not punish the man who did not foresee what would happen. If the killings keep on, the community may finally become enraged. It may slow down the speed of city travel and it may send offenders to the penitentiary or rock pile, but we believe that the drivers can do it better without more law.

They can do it, we believe, by making as their rule not the thing which did not happen the last time, but the thing which may happen the next time.

Too Much.—The orchestra was practising the composer's very long and tedious piece when he arrived.

"What's this?" he demanded from the doorway. "I can hear only the violins, not the wind instruments."

"It's too hard a job for the wind instruments," replied the orchestra leader. "They can't blow and yawn at the same time!"—*Der Brummer* (*Berlin*).

The Joys of Jazz.—"You seem to be very fond of jazz music," said a man to another in the lounge of a fashionable hotel now given over to dancing.

"Yes, I like it best of all," was the reply. "You don't have to put on formal attire when you listen to it, nobody asks you who wrote it, and you don't have to pretend you understand it."—*Atlanta Journal.*

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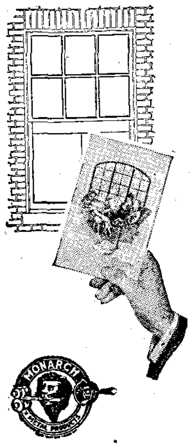

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

DUAL CURRENCY IN GERMANY AND RUSSIA

"GERMANY like Russia is headed toward a dual currency," notes the financial editor of the New York *American.* Chancellor Stresemann has proposed a gold reserve, we are reminded, which is to be a substitute for the practically worthless mark and the American dollar which was on its way to become a substitute monetary unit. If Stresemann carries out his plan it will not be a leap in the dark, for, as the writer in *The American* explains:

> Russia with her "chervonetz" pointed the way that Germany is trying to follow. The chervonetz is a bank-note secured on gold and foreign bills belonging to the State Bank. It is exchangeable on presentation, or in trade, not for gold, but for Soviet rubles at the rate of the day. This means that chervonetzes have a stable, practically gold value.
>
> Now the chervonetz was invented because the depreciating paper rubles were failing to perform one of the necessary functions of money. They were serving well enough as a means of exchange, but not as a store of value. For example, industrial concerns did not dare hold them as cash reserves, next week worth only half as much as now.
>
> The first form of reserves in Russia were tangible goods. Warehouses were filled to overflowing with these economic reserves, put in a form which could not depreciate. Their bulky nature, their inconvenience and non-exchange ability caused them to be transferred into chervonetzes as soon as the latter were available.
>
> Now Stresemann purposes to take a leaf from Russia's book and issue his own chervonetzes, based upon the gold in the Reichsbank, and whatever gold he can get from the forced loan from the German industrials. These German chervonetzes are, like their Russian counterparts, to be exchangeable for paper marks at the exchange rates of the day.
>
> All government taxes and all payments for government services—such as the railroad and telegraph—must be made in the new money, which will thus be kept constantly flowing into the State. As its revenues exceed its expenses, it can cease printing paper marks and destroy a portion of those received in exchange for the new money handed out.
>
> Nobody knows what will eventually happen to the paper marks. In France, after the revolution, as assignats became more and more worthless, metal money returned to circulation and at last utterly destroyed the assignats.

One or two questions occur to the editor of the New York *Herald* as he ponders over this financial situation:

> Will the currency be placed upon an out-and-out gold basis? That is, will the currency, as in the United States, be redeemable in gold on demand, without question, to any amount? Probably not. The dangers of a loss of all the gold would be too great.
>
> If Germany attempted to go upon an out-and-out gold basis the attempt would meet with efforts at redemption from persons who had lost confidence and woul want gold merely for hoarding. German would also face the problem of keeping he small gold supply from leaving the country
>
> There are, of course, ways of securing a least a relatively stable currency withou the outright adoption of the gold standard The gold exchange standard is one of these By making the currency redeemable i dollar credits on New York, for example parity could be obtained with the dol without the danger of gold withdrawals hoarding. Restrictions could be place about gold redemption: If these are carried too far, however, the danger of a discount would loom up again.

In this connection it is interesting to not the London *Stock Exchange Gazette* taking from German sources the information tha on the Moscow Stock Exchange about 9 per cent. of the business was done i chervonetz. The chervonetz is practicall equivalent to the pound sterling.

ARE "BUSINESS CYCLES" A MYTH?

THIS is the question asked by *Th Southern Lumberman* (Nashville which is frankly skeptical about the widel held theory that good and bad times com in regularly recurring cycles, which may b approximately figured out in advance b statistical research. It actually feels tha this belief in "business cycles" injures th normal and prosperous progress of business For instance, "the recurrence of slac business during the years of Presidenti elections shows how business may be mad to slow down without any real reason, an demonstrates the close connection betwee business and psychology." Indeed, "n matter how favorable the actual economi conditions, business can be made to slum if enough business men think it is going t slump; and if enough business men believ a 'cycle' of bad business is impending, ther will certainly ensue a cycle of bad business. *The Southern Lumberman* thinks there i food for thought in the following statemen recently made by *The Anglo-America Trade Journal* (London):

> In the Middle Ages pestilences recurre with more or less regularity and ravage the countries of Europe. Doubtless th meditative theologian of those times, muc as our orthodox political economist worked out the cycles and erected the into a law. But when drainage was lai down, pestilences disappeared. It is possible that the economic cycles which wor such devastation among modern nation may likewise yield to human ingenuit When finance, with all its multiform bearings on credit and prices, is made into science, it is possible that the economi law of trade-cycles may be found to b no law at all, but merely an expression man's present ignorance and his helplessness in the face of the unknown."

CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

eptember 12.—Germany is ready to give guaranties, secured by private property, in order to procure the freedom of the Ruhr, says Chancellor Stresemann in an address in Berlin.

What is reported to be an official compilation of the earthquake casualties in Japan estimates the dead, injured and missing at 1,356,749. It is also estimated that a total of 915,824 houses were destroyed.

September 13.—Captain General Primo Rivera, of Barcelona, heads a military movement in Spain which seizes the reins of government.

A note from the Council of Ambassadors to Athens and Geneva is said to contain the promise of Premier Mussolini to evacuate Corfu on October 1.

Tokyo passes through the first night free from earthquake shocks since September 1. More than one thousand shocks, it is estimated, were felt during the week.

September 14.—The revolt started by Captain General Primo Rivera at Barcelona culminates in the resignation of the Spanish Cabinet and the setting up of a military directorate, with the consent of King Alfonso.

Premier Mussolini postpones the threatened seizure of Fiume, to have taken place on September 15, in favor of direct negotiations with the Jugo-Slav Government.

eptember 15.—The Italian and Jugo-Slav Governments file with the Secretary of the League of Nations the treaty of Rapallo, signed in 1920, and the complementary convention of Santa Margherita of 1922, which provide the terms of settlement of the Fiume question. This action is said to indicate that the controversy will be settled by direct negotiation, with possible appeal to the World Court.

eptember 16.—"We hold guaranties and we shall keep them until we have received satisfaction," says Premier Poincaré, referring to the Ruhr situation in an address in the Meuse village of Dun.

King Alfonso signs a decree dissolving the Spanish Parliament. The country is reported quiet.

The government of the independent State of Fiume resigns, and General Giardino, third in command of the Italian Army, is appointed Military Governor.

A labor riot at Dortmund, Germany, results in the killing of two and the wounding of seven people by the police.

September 17.—Twelve persons are reported killed and fifteen wounded during a demonstration against the high cost of food at Sorau, Germany.

September 18.—Former Premier Salandra of Italy, addressing the Council of the League of Nations, refuses to acknowledge that the question of the League's competency in the Greco-Italian issue can be raised, because the incident has been settled. Italy, however, he says, will agree that the question of the general interpretation of the Covenant be left to authorized persons.

Temporary barracks erected for the earthquake refugees at Yokohama were flooded during a terrific storm on September 15, it is reported, and 5,000 persons are missing.

Greece begins making amends for the assassination of the Italian members of the Allied Albanian boundary commission, by expressing official apologies to the British, French, and Italian Governments at their respective legations.

A Good Time to Invest in Well Secured Bonds

THE speeding up of business earlier in the year, drawing money from permanent investment channels is largely responsible for the recession in bond prices to levels much below those of a year ago. The present market valuations of many good bonds afford unusual opportunities for safe investment and high income.

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Sinking Fund, operative quarterly, will require the retirement by call [if not obtainable by purchase at a lower figure] at 107 to May 1, 1924, thereafter at ½% less for each expired year or part thereof but at par in last six months, of about 60% of the issue by maturity.

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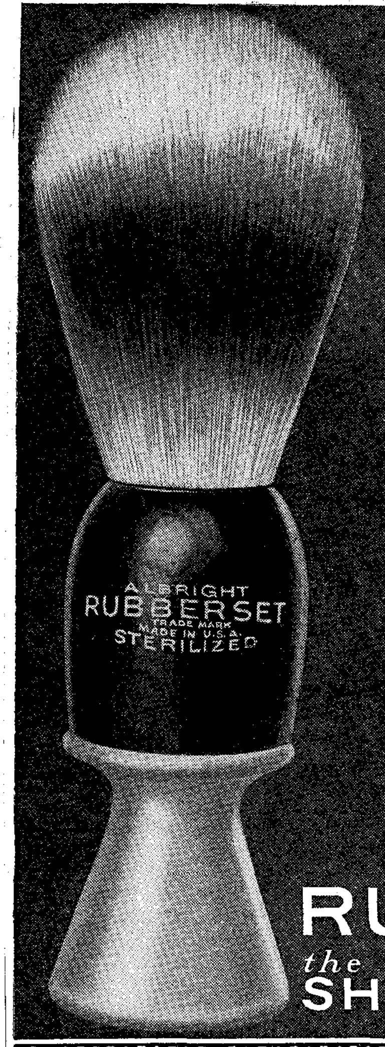

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CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

DOMESTIC

September 12.—Since the Prohibition la went into effect, January 16, 1920, mo than 90,000 cases have been terminat in the United States courts, wi 72,489 convictions and fines aggregati $12,367,660, according to a report su mitted to President Coolidge by A torney-General Daugherty. Jail se tences for the last twenty-three mont total more than 3,000 years.

The Federal Bureau of Public Roads r ports a total registration of mot vehicles on July 1 of 13,002,427, a increase of 764,052 since January 1, a of 9,489,431 in the last six and a ha years.

Governor J. C. Walton of Oklahom demands the resignation of the ju commissioners in Tulsa County, a asks a committee of citizens to reque the sheriff and police commissioners retire because of their alleged Ku Kl Klan connections.

September 13.—The Communist party America has a membership, direct an auxiliary, of 1,000,000 persons, wi interlocking directorates binding it forty-five national organizations a 200 locals, according to an article ma public by the United Mine Worke of America.

Attorney-General Daugherty advises Pre ident Coolidge that the Navy can used against rum-running only authority of Congress, or else in national emergency, which he hol does not now exist. The opinion w requested by the late President H ding.

The United States Coal Commission r ommends special compulsory investi tion when the prospect of failure renew an agreement in the bitumin coal-mine fields is imminent, so that public may have a chance to be he before conflicts arise.

September 14.—Governor Walton of Ok homa establishes military censors over the Tulsa *Tribune*, an afterno paper.

Three more destroyers are reported have been damaged on the rocks ne Point Arguello, on the California coa on September 8, when seven w wrecked.

September 15.—The British Governme pays to the American treasury $3 085,000 as the last instalment of pri cipal and interest on an original oblig tion of $122,000,000, borrowed for u in India during the war.

September 16.—Governor Walton p claims martial law in Oklahoma Ci Oklahoma, and machine-guns are post in the streets.

President Coolidge issues a proclamati thanking the people for their respo to the appeal for relief for the ear quake sufferers in Japan.

September 17.—Berkeley, California, swept by fire, starting in the brush of t Contra Costa County hills, and m than a thousand houses, including m than half of the faculty buildings of t University of California, are destroy The property loss is estimated $8,000,000.

September 18.—Twenty-five hundred w pressmen go on an "outlaw" strike New York, and all but one of the la metropolitan dailies fail to appe A combination paper is issued by t dailies.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

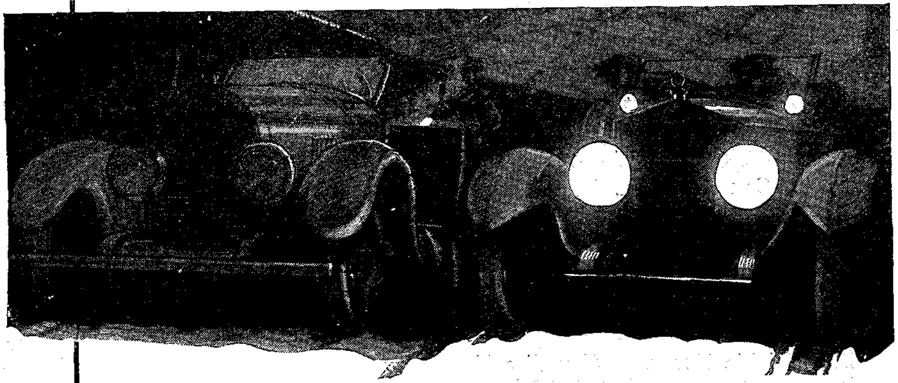
"O. C. K.," Watertown, Wisc.—(1) *To kill off* is a colloquialism meaning to destroy, exterminate, in which the *off* is redundant. The use is rarely found in English literature, but occurs in Drummond's "Ascent of Man," in which we read, page 264, "Nature produces fitness by killing off the unfit." The phrase *to kill off* has a nautical significance, which is recorded in Smith's "Sailors' Word Book," in which it is explained to mean "to remove the names of dead officers from the navy list." (2) The only pronunciation of *address* recognized by the dictionaries places the stress upon the last syllable. The pronunciation with the stress upon the first syllable *ad'dress* is a common error.

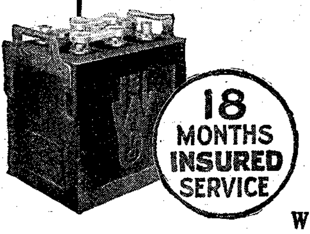
"A. W.," New York City.—(1) Use *for* and not *to* in the sentence you submit—"This cargo was destined *for* New York." (2) In "The table was substituted by a desk," the correct preposition to use is *for* instead of *by*. (3) The word *tonnage* can be used in the sense of freight room or freight accommodation. (See definition 1 of *tonnage* in Funk & Wagnalls *New Standard Dictionary*)—"1. The internal cubic capacity of a vessel expressed in tons. 2. The freight-carrying capacity of a vessel as estimated in tons." (4) The difference between *speak* and *talk* is explained as follows: "Talk is to utter a succession of connected words, ordinarily with the expectation of being listened to. *Speak* is to give articulate utterance, even to a single word. The officer *speaks* the word of command, but does not *talk* it."—Funk & Wagnalls *New Standard Dictionary*, page 2459.

"O. B. J.," Washington, D. C.—(1) The first public school established in Washington was opened in 1805, under an act to establish and en-ow a "permanent institution for the education f youth" enacted by the City Council, December, 804. The first school in the district to which irls were admitted was established in George-own in 1812, and in 1814 a similar school was pened in Washington. (2) The first marriage hat took place in the White House was that of *Lucy Payne*, widow of a nephew of George Wash-ngton and sister-in-law of President Madison, who was married to Justice Todd of the Supreme Court on March 11, 1811.

"J. J. W.," New York City.—(1) *Notify* is frequently used for *announce*. The difference be-ween these words is that *notify* is used with reference to individuals and *announce* to things. For example: We *notify* a man that his balance is overdrawn, but *announce* the publication of a book, the marriage of a friend, the declaration of war. *Notify* means "to give notice to (a person), nform (him) by any means." *Announce* means "to publish the intelligence of, proclaim formally r publicly."

"H. N. P.," Topeka, Kans.—(1) "*What* every choolboy is whipped for not knowing," as used by Macaulay is correct, *what* in this case being quivalent to *that which*. (2) *Tho he succeed, tho e succeeds.* Both are correct, but the tendency f modern English is to favor the indicative rather han the subjunctive mode. (3) *By and large* is a autical phrase, meaning "well off from the wind." t is used of sailing a ship. In colloquial speech, t means "in all respects; in every way"; as in, "taking it *by and large* it is one of the best of its ind." (4) The difference between *prohibition* nd *inhibition* lies in the fact that *prohibition* is he act of preventing, usually as applied by one person or agency to another with special reference o the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment. *Inhibition* is the act of restricting or repressing, usually implying a more passive ten-ency. *Prohibition* implies active effort. *Inhibition* is frequently used in physiology and psychol-gy to indicate the checking of one nervous impulse or mental process by another, as taking place in the brain of a subject. *Inhibition* may be nterpreted as meaning "something tending to prevent"; *prohibition*, as "something designed to prevent." (5) *Par excellence* means "By virtue f the highest excellence; beyond comparison."





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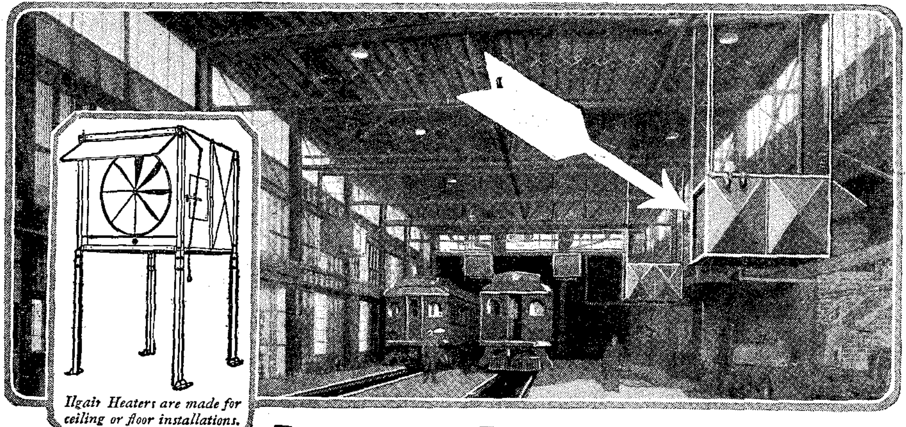

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Unnecessary. — Mr. Fussy — "Here, waiter, bring me a spoon for my coffee."

Waiter—"Sorry, sir, but we don't serve them—the music here is so stirring."—*Hudsonian.*

About One in a Million.—There are 13,002,427 registered motor cars in the United States, according to Washington statistics, so you can figure out what your own chance of finding a parking space is.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Philadelphia Turns.—"These," said the epicure to the bright Philadelphia girl, "are snails. I suppose Philadelphia people don't eat them for fear of cannibalism."

"Oh, no," was the answer; "it isn't that. We couldn't catch them."—*Washington Star.*

The Queered Excuse.—"I'm sorry your mother can't come, Winnie. What shall we do with the extra ticket?"

"Oh, give it to the man you go out to meet in the intervals, George; then he can come and sit with us!"—*The Humorist* (*London*).

Up-to-Date Prophet.—Nahum is said to have written his prophecies 2,635 years ago, but he must have had to-day in mind when he wrote: "The chariots shall rage in the streets, they shall jostle one against the other in the broad ways: they shall seem like torches, they shall run like the lightnings."—*Forecast.*

True Enough.—"Young man," said the boss, "you told me yesterday afternoon you had an engagement with your dentist."

"Yes, sir, I did."

"Well, I saw you at the ball game."

"Yes, sir. The tall man sitting next to me was my dentist."—*Boston Transcript.*

The Overflowing Stein

A Sound. Elephant beaten with candy and little pops and chews all bolts and reckless little rats, this is this.

Custard. Custard is this. It has aches, aches when. Not to be. Not to be narrowly. This makes a whole little hill.—*Excerpts from the poetic works of Gertrude Stein.*

Raspberries. Maybe also, also running luscious and daring peanuts exploding all shells and ripe, ripe, ripe, noises that's that.

Bananas. Yes, we have no and polar bears scratching their backs with ice picks, who cares?

Gin. Pink lizards shimmying and TNT with lilies and flat tires. It broke. Broke bravely and tender water moccasins weeping.

If this be reason, make the most of it.—*New York Sun and Globe.*

Merely Misplaced.—"Johnny, you've been fighting again and lost all your teeth."

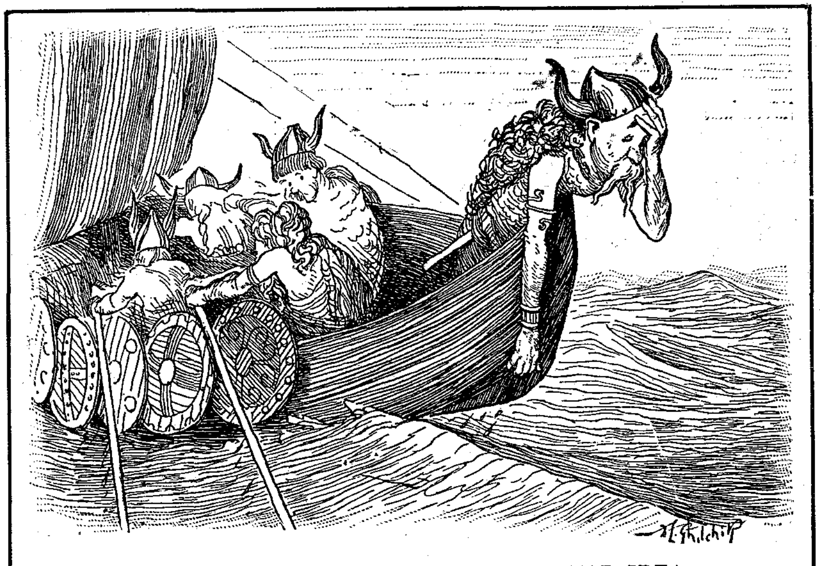
"Naw, I got 'em all in my pocket."—*Santa Fe New Mexican.*

Where Time Is Money.—Housewife—"What! Twenty thousand marks? I only paid 10,000 last time!"

Shopman—"Ah, that was in the good old times—half an hour ago!"—*Ulk* (*Berlin*).

Heavy Upkeep.—Doctor—"Your wife needs a holiday at a Spa."

Husband—"Indeed! I'd like you to know that I could get a brand-new wife for far less than she costs me for repairs."—*Hvepsen* (*Christiania*).



PROBABLE ORIGIN OF THE FIGURE-HEAD IDEA

—*Punch* (London).

Truthful Man.—Little English Girl (at breakfast)—"Why does the milkman call 'Milk-ho' mornings? Why doesn't he just say milk?"

Wise Sister—"That shows you aren't educated. If you'd learnt French you'd know that 'eau' means water."—*Boston Transcript.*

Double Disappointment.—Rural Magistrate—"I'll have to fine ye a dollar, Jeff."

Jeff—"I'll have to borrow it off'n ye, Jedge."

Rural Magistrate—"Great Snakes! It was only to git a dollar that I was fining ye. Git out! Ye ain't guilty, anyway."—*Regina (Canada) Leader.*

The Cabbage and the Pot.—A Californian and a New Englander were matching stories.

"Why," said the Californian, "we grow cabbage so big that an army of soldiers can camp under one."

"That's nothing," said the New Englander, "we make copper kettles in New England so big that a thousand men can be riveting one and yet be so far apart they can't hear each other's hammer."

"Go on," said the Californian, "what would any one use a kettle of that size for?"

"Why, to boil your California cabbage in," said the New Englander.—*Boston Globe.*

They Had 'Em.—"What have you in th shape of cucumbers this morning?" aske the customer of the new grocery clerk.

"Nothing but bananas, ma'am," wa the reply.—*Christian Register.*

A Great Mixer.—

TO-DAY
LOOK AT THE WORLD. IT'S AL
MIXED UP. BY ARTHUR BRISBANE

—*Heading of a well-known column in recent issue of the New York American.*

Foolish Question.—A young lady entere a fur store and a polite salesman came forward.

"I want to get a muff," she said.

"Yes'm," said the salesman. "What fur?"

The young lady looke surprized.

"Why," she said, "t keep my hands warm of course!" — *Pittsburg Christian Advocate.*

There Are Giants i These Days.—Hayesvill has a splendid surface road to the State line an in the whole south lan The little village has population of 300 ver progressive people, wit an altitude of 1,780 fee —*Andrews (N. C.) Tr Country News.*

His Trouble. — Mini ter — "Come, come, n friend, try to lead a be ter life. Why, you a continually breaking o of the Commandments

His Friend — "Nop parson, I don't have a trouble with a single o of the Commandments. It's the amen ments that I simply can't keep." *Country Gentleman.*

The Futurist. — "When is that paint coming to do your house?"

"Always to-morrow. I guess he's o of those Futurists we hear about." *New Haven Register.*

No Sordid Limitations.—"Rafferty," e claimed Mr. Dolan, "your boy threw lump of coal at my boy!"

"That's a Rafferty for you! When feels there's a principle at stake, he doesn think of expense."—*Washington Star.*

Changing the Nationality.—A lady o shopping one day entered a butcher's sh and asked for a sheep's head. She e phatically stated that she must ha English mutton.

"Sorry, mum," replied the butcher, " only stock Scotch mutton."

The lady was most anxious to purcha the sheep's head, but she was insistent th it must be English.

Turning to the back of the shop, t butcher called his boy assistant to hi and said quietly, pointing to the he of a sheep lying on a counter at t far end of the shop, "Jock, tak' the brai oot o' that heid." —*Dry Goods Economi*